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MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

In the House of Commons on April 4th, Mr. Gladstone rose to make his financial statement in Committee of Ways and Means. Premising that he had much to say, he plunged at once into the main facts of the case, and stated that the gross revenue of the year just concluded is 84,041,000*l.*, as against an estimated revenue of 82,696,000*l.* But this considerable increase, he added, was only apparent, and, analysing the different items, he showed that while the estimated revenue from taxes was 69,436,000*l.*, its actual yield only rose to 69,814,000*l.*; so that the great increase, amounting to 1,345,000*l.*, arose from such items as the Post Office and Miscellaneous. As to the new taxes, he said the Probate duties, estimated at 700,000*l.* had only produced 640,000*l.*; the beer duty estimated at 3,690,000*l.*, had only produced 3,485,000*l*; while the drawback conjectured at 950,000*l.*, had really cost 1,312,000*l.* The total increase of the revenue over the preceding year was nearly two millions, of which the new taxes accounted for 1,019,000*l.*, so that the real increment of the revenue was only 969,000*l.*—a beginning, but only a beginning, of recovery in the revenue. As to the most important change of the malt tax to a beer duty, the revenue from beer, owing to temporary causes, had fallen short of the anticipation by 205,000*l.*; but that showed nothing unfavourable to the ultimate operation of the tax, and the controversy as to whether the commutation was unfavourable to the brewing interest must stand over to be decided by longer experience. With regard to private brewers (of whom there were no less than 60,000 in the country), he proposed to make an allowance of 6 per cent. upon their materials. There would be in future an intermediate class, including persons occupying houses valued at between 10*l.* and 15*l.*, and who, brewing for domestic use, would gain freedom from taxation of their material by paying 9s. for licences. Foreign beer now paid a duty of 7s. 1d., as compared with 6s. 3d. levied upon British beer of the same quality. He proposed to fix the duty generally at 6s. 6d. since he brought forward his proposals as to the malt tax last June, he had seen no reason to recede from the propositions he then laid down or from the hopes he then held; but he was bound to acknowledge that the great courtesy and sagacity of the Inland Revenue officials had enabled the great change to be effected with much less friction than could have been expected. Passing to the expenditure of the past year, he pointed out that, while the estimate was 83,840,000*l.*, the actual expenditure was 83,108,000*l.*, or 732,000*l.* less. The receipts of the year were 84,041,000*l.*, so that there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 933,000*l.* Next he touched on the operations on the debt during the year, showing that it had been reduced by 5,325,000*l.*, and that the balances in the Exchequer had increased in the same time by 2,650,000*l.* But during the year about a million of local loans had been repaid, so that on the whole, the total reduction of debt had amounted to about 7,000,000*l.* Before passing from the question of debt, Mr. Gladstone reminded the House that in 1885 the short annuities would fall in, and was met with a very general cheer when he stated he should regard it as an illegitimate use of those funds to apply them in reduction of taxation. He proposed, therefore, in a manner which he explained at length, to convert the short annuities into long annuities, terminating in 1906, by which a reduction of debt would be effected to the amount of 60,000,000*l.*, of which 20,000,000*l.* would be taken from the Savings Bank and 40,000,000*l.* from the Chancery stock. Mr. Gladstone then went into a long digression on what he described as the movement of public wealth compared with population and expenditure. Taking three periods of time, commencing with 1842, he showed that from 1842 to 1858 population had increased one-third per cent. per annum, the revenue 1¼ per cent., and the expenditure 2½ cent.; from 1857 to 1873 the augmentations were 1 per cent., 3 per cent., and 1½ per cent. respectively; and from 1874 to 1877 1 per cent., 1½ per cent., and 3¼. But in the last two years, reaching down to March, 1880, while the population had increased by 1 per cent., the revenue had actually gone back ½ per cent., and the expenditure had increased by 2 1-6 per cent. In further illustration of this movement, he mentioned that the penny in the income-tax, which in 1842 produced 772,000*l.*, in 1858 810,000*l.*, and in 1878 1,990,000*l.*, in this last year, for the first time in the history of the tax, had actually gone back, and stood only at 1,943,000*l.* Passing then to the finances of the present year, he thus stated the estimated expenditure for 1881-2 :—

Consolidated Fund Charges	£21,270,000
Army	16,509,000
Home Charges for India	1,100,000
Navy	10,845,000
Grants in Aid to India	500,000
Civil Services	16,087,504
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,851,208
Post Office	3,539,525
Telegraph Service	1,294,081
Packet Service	707,767
Total Expenditure (in round numbers)	£84,705,000

This shows an increase over the actual expenditure of the preceding year of no less than 1,597,000*l.*, and in explaining this increase he dwelt on such items as the census, the ordnance survey, and the necessary augmentation of the Irish constabulary, and showed that the exceptional charge for India and the Transvaal amounted to 1,800,000*l.*, and during the past year to 3,331,000*l.* Proceeding to the other side of the account, he then stated the revenue for the year :—

Customs	£19,000,000
Excise	27,440,000
Stamps	11,900,000
Land Tax, &c.	2,760,000
Income Tax	11,000,000
Post Office	6,800,000
Telegraphs	1,600,000
Crown Lands	390,000
Interest on Advances	1,200,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,900,000
Total Revenue	£85,990,000

This shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 1,285,000*l.*, which is, however, reduced by a charge to extinguish the loan for barracks to 1,185,000*l.* Coming at once to the question how this surplus is to be disposed of, he said he regarded the sixth penny on the income tax granted last year merely as a loan for a special purpose, and not an addition to permanent taxation, and he proposed, therefore, to remit it. This would at a stroke convert the surplus into an actual deficit of 275,000*l.* Before stating the mode in which this was to be made up, he canvassed various suggestions, concluding with regard to the tobacco duty that as the removal of the extra duty of 4d. per pound would entail a loss of 600,000*l.*, any change must be postponed. The next subject was small but difficult. The duty on silver plate only produced 48,000*l.* To take it off would benefit not only British but also Indian industry, but there were two reasons against removing the duty immediately. The drawback had been stated at 170,000*l.*, which was equal to three years and a half of the taxation; but there was no security against its being fraudulently doubled. Therefore, the Government proposed that the present duty of 1s. 6d. should be reduced by 3d. every year until it became extinguished. The gold duty would remain untouched. The first proposal he had to make for increased revenue was an adjustment of the sur-tax on foreign spirits and rum. The process of distillation as practised with wines would be applied to them, and a uniform surtax of 4d. per gallon would be charged on the standard of strength. The net effect of this would be a gain of 180,000*l.* The next subject he mentioned was the "Death duties," and at this there was a general cheer from the Ministerial benches; but he went on to say that he was not about to attempt any complete plan for dealing with them, though he hoped that the present Parliament would not expire without some attempt being made to deal with them. Touching on the anomalies of the present system, he spoke strongly of the total exemption of property in mortmain, warmly condemned the differential rates imposed on personal property settled, and unsettled, and said with regard to the duties on real property, that they were so bound up with the laws regulating its devolution and inheritance, that it was impossible to deal with them practically without going into the whole question. Canvassing the scale of consanguinity, he said he was not prepared at once to accept a uniform duty—one effect of which would be to increase the duty of lineals from 1 to 2½ per cent., but he was prepared to make some changes which would be in the nature of an instalment and would clear the way by testing the disposition of the public. By the first of these, where all parties concerned—the residuary legatees, the executors, and the Inland Revenue—are agreed, the whole payment to the State may be made at once in the shape of an augmented 5 per cent. probate duty. Next he proposed to abolish the 1 per cent. legacy duty, and to substitute a 1½ per cent. probate duty. Among other changes, the duty would be chargeable on sums between 100*l.* and 1,000*l.* at intervals of 50*l.*, and over 1,000*l.* at intervals of 100*l.*; the exemption from duty of legacies under 20*l.* would be abolished. For the purpose of relieving the great mass of the community from needless trouble, it would be provided that where the gross effects did not exceed 300*l.*, the person inheriting might make an affidavit to that effect to the nearest revenue officer, and upon doing so he would be charged 15s. for fees and 30s. in respect of duty; this payment of 2*l.* 5s. freeing him from all further charge or trouble. The net financial gain of these changes is 467,000*l.*, but as the change will only come into operation on June 1 the gain this year is only 390,000*l.* Adding this to the 180,000*l.* from the spirit duties, there is a total gain of 570,000*l.*, which converts the deficit of 275,000*l.* into a surplus of 295,000*l.* Mr. Gladstone, after speaking a little over two hours, concluded by remarking that this was his eleventh and probably his last Budget.

In the desultory discussion, which followed a general approval of the scheme was expressed by Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Hubbard, and Sir G. Goldney.—Mr. Dodds regretted that the revision of the probate duties had not been carried further.—Mr. Gorst twitted the Ministerialists with a violation of their economic pledges.—Mr. Pease replied that the large military expenditure was due to the late Government, but this was warmly denied by Sir W. Barttelot.—Mr. Warton charged the Government with giving them peace with dishonour in the Transvaal, and peace with retreat in Afghanistan.—Mr. Gladstone hoped that the House would suspend its judgment upon these questions, and that the Government might not be considered by their silence to acquiesce in what had been said.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Gladstone introduced the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons on April 7th. The *Daily News* thus describes his speech :—It was ten minutes to six when Mr. Gladstone rose to move for leave to bring in the Irish Land Bill. He was greeted with loud and continued cheering from the Ministerial benches, and with some cheers from hon. gentlemen opposite. Commencing his speech in measured tones, he explained the grounds on which the Government had thought it necessary to proceed to legislation on the Irish Land question. It was not on account of the harshness of the Irish land laws, nor on the ground of general misconduct on the part of the Irish landlords. They had stood their trial on that count, and had been acquitted. The grounds on which the Government proceeded were, first, that the old and standing evil in Ireland—that land hunger, which might not be described as an infirmity of the people, but really meant land scarcity—had received fresh development. In the second place, the Irish Land Bill, he, as the author of it, admitted with regret, had failed partly because of alterations made after it had left the Commons and partly from inherent faults in its construction. Lastly, it must be admitted that a limited number of the class of Irish landlords had distinguished themselves by conduct differing from that of the majority—an admission greeted with loud cheers from the Irish members. The Premier next proceeded to discuss the guidance to which the Government had to look in framing the Bill. Two Commissions had been appointed, one by the late Government and one by the present, and these had produced a collection—"he might almost say a litter"—of reports. These he lightly ran through, paying a passing compliment to Mr. Kavanagh, and dealing a gentle blow at Mr. Bonamy Price, who alone had had the courage to apply the principles of economy in the abstract, and had proposed to legislate for the people of Ireland as if they were inhabitants of Saturn or Jupiter. These preliminary remarks extended over little more than half an hour. The Premier next proceeded to describe the principal of the Bill as finally determined upon. At the outset he announced that there would be embodied in it the principle which he called "assignment," but which he admitted was better known as free sale. The right of assignment was for many reasons especially claimed for the Irish tenant. It was rooted in the law, and its necessity was admitted by the Royal Commission. Where it already existed, it was of immense political advantage, as was shown in the cases of Mayo, Galway, and Donegal. Only the latter county, having the right of assignment, kept quiet during the disturbance which last year affected the West of Ireland. He also announced in this part of his speech that a Court would be constituted to take cognisance of rent. Should this be optional or universally compulsory? This question Mr. Gladstone discussed at some legth, finally arriving at the conclusion that it should be optional. To this conclusion he was urged by many reasons. One was, that to make recourse to the Court compulsory would be to introduce the principle of centralisation, and Irishmen wanted above all things self-government. The use of this phrase drew forth cheers from the Home Rulers, which Mr. Gladstone smilingly answered by adding that "the Irish want that which the Scotch have got," a *retort* which drew forth general cheering.

Access to the Court would be left perfectly free, so that any tenant of Ireland might go into it from the humblest to the greatest. The main purpose in the Court would be to fix a judicial rent. This fixed, the tenant would remain in possession for a statutory term of fifteen years, during which there would be no power of eviction or resumption by the landlord, except in case of breach of covenant or non-payment of rent. At the conclusion of fifteen years application might be made for a renewal of the holding. This applied to tenants who place themselves under the Act. "Ordinary tenants," as Mr. Gladstone termed them, meaning tenants who did not place themselves under the Act, would be invested from the day of the passing of the Act with the right of free sale. If such a tenant accepted an increase of rent, it could not be increased again for a term of fifteen years. If he refused to pay, he might sell his tenant-right, claiming from the landlord, as compensation for the reduced price it would bring in view of the increased rent, ten times the proposed addition. He would also have the right of compensation for disturbance and improvements, and, finally, might go into court and demand to have a judicial rent fixed.

With respect to the Ulster Custom, tenants living under it might remain as they are now, whilst they would have the operation of the Act for controlling demands for augmentation of rent, or, if they pleased, they might go into court as any other tenant. Any lease exempt from the operation of the Act must be a judicial lease which had received the approval of the Court. There would be no power of contracting out of the Act except in cases where the annual rent exceeded £200. As to the constitution of the Court, it would be composed of the present Land Court, which would have the right to call in the aid of valuers. There would be a Court of Appeal in the shape of a Land Commission which would consist of three persons, one of whom must always be a judge of the superior court or an ex-judge. The seat of the Land Commission would be at Dublin, but it would have the power of appointing sub-commissions, and sending them into the provinces to hold courts.

Coming next to the important question of public advances Mr. Gladstone announced that these would be made with the object of assisting the tenant to acquire his holding. The Commission would also become landholders, buying estates from willing landlords with the intention of reselling them to tenants. Advances would also be made to solvent companies engaged in the reclamation of land. Emigration would be assisted, though in this respect Mr. Gladstone intimated that the greatest care would be displayed in selecting cases. As to the amount of advances, the Premier would not fix it at five millions, or ten millions, or any other sum. It would remain a sum unlimited, except by the will of Parliament, expressed from year to year. The Premier concluded a speech that had occupied two hours and a half in delivery by a peroration of singular beauty. "Walking in the path of justice," he said, "we cannot err. Guided by that light we are safe. Every step we make upon our road brings us nearer to the goal, and every obstacle, though it seem for the moment insurmountable, can only for a little while retard and never can defeat the final triumph." Amid prolonged cheering Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated discussion on the principles of the Bill at the present stage, and contended himself with complimenting the Prime Minister on the speech to which he "had listened with so much admiration." Mr. Shaw, whilst indicating possible criticism on particular points, expressed the opinion that the Bill was a great and honest attempt to deal with a great question, and, after some desultory conversation, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

We make the following extract from Mr. Gladstone's speech :—We found in existence when we came into office a Commission which had been appointed by the former Government, and the extraordinary width of its scope included the investigation of the working of the Land Act. The report of that Commission was sure to be a serious element in the consideration of the case, but at the same time it was hardly to be expected that we on this side of the House could be contented with the sole verdict of that Commission—partly because of the gravity of the case and partly because we thought it necessary that a body should be appointed which would give its undivided attention to a thorough, searching examination of the question of Irish land. Her Majesty was advised to appoint a second Commission, and we have now before us the results of both the labours and the inquiries thus undertaken. As I have said, the Land Law of 1870 achieved but a partial success. I am compelled to say the same of the Commissions on Irish land. From the two Commissions we had naturally to expect two reports, but instead of two reports there has been, I may say, a collection—I might almost say a litter of reports—(laughter)—not less than seven. The report of the Duke of Richmond's Commission, signed by a considerable majority, is flanked by another report of a not inconsiderable minority, including some names of great authority in regard to Irish land, and one member of the majority, Mr. Bonamy Price, is the only man—and to his credit be it spoken—who has had the resolution to apply, in all their unmitigated vigour, the principles of abstract public economy to the people and the circumstances of Ireland, exactly as if he had been proposing to legislate for the inhabitants of Saturn or Jupiter. (Loud laughter). There are three reports. When I turn to the labours of the Bessborough Commission, there the process of sub-division has been not less remarkable. Four of the Commissioners, indeed, have signed a report, of which I must say that it is one of the ablest and most interesting which I have ever read, though we are far from adopting wholesale the recommendations they make. But of those four Commissioners one, my hon. friend the member for Cork County, has signed a collateral report which undoubtedly in some important particulars must be regarded as a counter report. Another, The O'Conor Don, has signed a report of his own, into which he imports proposals of enormous scope—one specially for the general purchase of the estates of all willing vendors in Ireland by the Government, a condition which he appears to make vital and fundamental to the only plan for which he would be willing to be responsible. Then there is, lastly, the completely separate report of Mr. Kavanagh, of whom I will say that he is one of the ablest, if not the very ablest gentleman coming from Ireland whom I have ever known among the party opposite. (Laughter and cheers). But, besides his ability, he is a man of independent mind, and I do not scruple to call him, making allowance for his starting point—(laughter)—a man of liberal and enlightened mind. (Hear, hear.) The total number of reports is seven. We are greatly indebted to these Commissioners for their disinterested labours and great ability, but our gratitude is to some extent mixed with bewilderment—(a laugh)—and they have not lent us the assistance we should have derived from their union. But amidst all their variety their action has been of the utmost value, because I look not only at the points on which they differ, but still more at the points on which they agree. (Hear, hear.) I find that, setting aside the single report of Mr. Bonamy Price, the whole body of the two Commissions, without any exception, are agreed in making a recommendation of the most vital importance—I mean the constitution of a court for the purpose of dealing with the differences between landlord and tenant in Ireland in regard to land.

On April 8th, Sir S. Northcote asked the Prime Minister if he would consent to put off the second reading of the Irish Land Bill to some later day than the first day after the Easter recess. (No, no.)

Mr. Gladstone said the Government had submitted to the House a Bill which would undoubtedly take as much time in discussion as any measure that had had been before the House during the last 10 or 15 years. They were under the conviction that it was their duty to omit no step within their competence to secure the disposal of this great subject at the earliest time—(cheers)—and, therefore, he appealed to the good faith of the right hon. baronet not to raise any objection to the arrangements the Government had proposed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Broderick, on behalf of Lord Elcho, gave notice that the noble lord would, on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, move that this House, while willing to consider favourably any just measure founded upon sound principles which will benefit the tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the Irish Land Bill introduced by the Government is, with its main provisions economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic" (laughter and cheers).

NATURE OF THE MEASURE.

The *Times* of April 8th published the official "analysis of the provisions of the Land Law (Ireland,) Bill, 1881." The bill is divided into ten parts. The first refers to the "classification of tenants present and future." Then come the following provisions :—

2. Appointment of a Land Commission.

2. A Land Commission, with extensive powers (to be described hereafter), is appointed, consisting of three persons, one of them a judge.

The "Court" mentioned hereafter means the Civil Bill Court, with the help of a valuer if required by the Court, and with appeal to the Land Commission.

3. Position of Present Tenants.

3. The advantages which a present tenant gets by this bill are :—

(*a.*) Free Sale.—Free sale, subject to a reasonable veto on the purchaser and to a right of pre-emption by ths landlord. The Court is to decide as to the reasonableness of an objection, and as to the price at which the landlord may exercise his right of pre-emption, if appealed to.

The purchaser of a tenancy is placed at once in the same position as to rent, and has the same rights (to be described hereafter), in case of an increase being demanded, as the outgoing tenant.

(*b.*) Fair Rent.—Right of applying to the court to declare a "fair rent," which is defined to be such as a solvent tenant would undertake to pay one year with another; the court, in declaring it, to have regard to the value of his interest in his holding, whether arising from his tenant-right, or from his claim for compensation for disturbance and improvements.

When rent has been so declared, the tenant has a right to hold at that rent for fifteen years, and during that time cannot be evicted or compelled to sell, except for non-payment of rent, waste, subletting, sub-division, or refusal of reasonable rights to landlord. In other words, he gets a quasi-lease for fifteen years.

(*c.*) Increase of rent to give quasi-lease of fifteen years or enhance seling value.—If he has not exercised this right of applying to the court, and the landlord announces an increase of rent the tenant may

(1.) Apply, after he has received notice of the increase, to the court to declare a judicial rent, and thereby give him a *quasi*-lease of 15 years.

(2.) Agree to the increase, in which case he at once, *ipso facto*, has a *quasi*-lease of 15 years as above; but in this case the court may, for certain specified causes, order, within the 15 years, a sale to the landlord.

(3.) Refuse it; in which case he may sell his tenancy and go, receiving beside the price, ten times the sum by which the court may deem the rent demanded to be in excess of a fair rent, or the amount by which the value of his tenancy was diminished by the increase, whichever sum is the greater; or, if he does not sell, may claim compensation for disturbance (as below).

(*d*) Obstacles to eviction.—If, at a time when he has not, for either of the above reasous, got a quasi-lease, the landlord gives him notice to quit, he may—

(1.) Apply to the court for a declaration of judicial rent (which, if granted, gives him a quasi-lease of fifteen years), and, until such rent is declared, the court may stay proceedings;

(2.) Claim compensation, as under the Act of 1870, but on an enlarged scale, for disturbance, and for improvements effected by himself or by his predecessors in title; or,

(3.) May sell his tenancy in the open market.

Provision is made that proceedings for ejectment begun before, but not completed at, the passing of the bill, shall not deprive the tenant of his rights under the bill.

4. Position of Future Tenants.

4. Future tenants will not have the power of applying to the court for a declaration of fair rent, with the consequent quasi-lease.

With this exception, they will have the same advantages as present tenants.

5. Power of Landlord as to "Judicial Rent."

5. When the tenant applies to the court to have the rent of any present tenancy declared, then, if it is declared to be higher than the existing rent, the landlord may either claim it at once, or wait until the tenant sells, and then claim compensation out of the purchase money.

6. Large Equitable Powers of the Court.

6. The court may, if it thinks that the conduct of the landlord or tenant has been unreasonable, refuse any application (for declaration of fair rent or otherwise) made under this bill, or may impose conditions and may make such order as to costs as may seem just.

7. Agreements Excluding Bill viz. :—

7. Agreements excluding the provisions of this bill :—

(*a*). Judicial Lease.—Landlord and tenant may agree upon a lease (not less than 31 years) on terms to be approved by the court. This will exclude the provisions of the bill as long as it lasts; at its expiration the tenant will be a "future tenant" at the rent of the lease.

(*b*). Fixed Tenancy.—Or they may agree upon a "fixed tenancy," at a fee-farm rent, revaluable at intervals of not less than 15 years.

The other three divisions of the bill relate to the powers of the Land Commission to help tenants to buy their holdings by advances up to three-quarters of the price, and by purchasing estates and reselling to tenants; give to limited owners the powers of absolute owners, and declare all contracts against the Bill void, except in case of holdings valued above £150 per annum; and give powers to Board of Works to make advances for reclaiming waste lands and to the Land Commission for purposes of emigration.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE BILL.

The Irish members held a meeting immediately after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's speech, at which the proposals of the Land Bill were considered. The general opinion was that if such a Bill as that sketched by the Prime Minister were to receive the Royal assent there would be little cause left for complaint on the part of Ireland. Fears were expressed that, as happened with respect to the Land Bill of 1870, the measure may be altered in the House of Lords.

Several English members privately expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to take some steps supplementary to the Land Bill to prevent the course of evictions in Ireland. As a matter of fact, the *Daily News* points out, this will be done by the Bill. There is a provision, lightly touched upon by Mr. Gladstone, to the effect that processes of eviction not completed by the time the Bill becomes law shall not be operative. As it practically takes a period of nine months to complete the process of eviction, the notices served in March will be of no effect. This is a provision of the Bill which gives peculiar satisfaction to the Irish members.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

In the House of Lords, on April the 8th, the day the mail left, the Duke of Argyll made a personal explanation. We take the following report of a portion of his speech from the *Evening Standard* :—The Duke of Argyll, who sat at the table, rose and said —I have a few words to address to the House in the nature of a personal and, I am sorry to say, of a painful character. I have resigned my office, and that resignation has been accepted by the Queen. It is usual for a Minister under these circumstances to give some explanation to Parliament of the course which he has taken; but there are some great, and, indeed, insuperable, difficulties in the way of my giving on the present occasion any explanation satisfactory to Parliament or to myself why difficulties with my colleagues concern—and concern only—the measure before the other House of Parliament, and obviously it would be improper for me to enter at this time upon a discussion of the measure. I only say that whilst I entirely approve and heartily support every measure which can reasonably be taken to increase the ownership of the land in Ireland, I am opposed to measures which tend to destroy ownership altogether. One great object of the Liberal party for many years has been to get rid as much as possible of those restrictions which constitute what is called a limited ownership in land. My opinion is that the scheme of the Government will tend to paralyse the ownership of land by placing it at all times under fetters and limitations under which it is not placed in any other civilised country in the world (cheers.) Under this scheme, neither the landlord nor the tenant will be owners. In Ireland ownership will be in commission or abeyance. My lords, I regard this result as injurious to the agricultural interests of any country, and especially so to Ireland (hear, hear). I am unable to develope this opinion, or to defend my opinions; but I trust it will be an opinion directed to one of the leading proposals of the Government. Holding the opinions I have indicated of the Goverment scheme, I felt that I could not, as an honest man, be responsible for recommending that scheme as a whole to Parliament. Under these circumstances I have only further to say that I have taken this step with the greatest regret on account of the separation between myself and my noble friends and especially the separation which it makes between myself and the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government. I have had a close connection with my right hon. friend for the long period of 29 years, during which it has been a connection ever increasing in its respect.

(Left speaking).

In the House of Commons on the same day,

Sir S. Northcote said :—I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it is true, as reported in this morning's papers, that the Duke of Argyll has resigned office, and that his Grace's resignation is consequent upon a difference of opinion with his colleagues on the subject of the Irish Land Bill? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—With deep concern, alike personal and political, I have to say it is true that the Duke of Argyll has resigned office (hear, hear). It is also true that the cause of his resignation has reference to the Land Bill (hear, hear.) I ought not to say, or suppose it to be implied, that it is to the whole Land Bill. There are very important portions of the Land Bill with regard to which the Duke of Argyll is quite at one with his colleagues: but there are other portions which he regards as vital in connection with his own opinion, and which he deems to be such as to require his resignation (hear, hear).

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

Paris, April 4.

Ministerial declarations in both Houses on the Tunis affair were made to-day. In the Senate M. Jules Ferry, the President of the Council, said :—

Public opinion is excited by the events of which the Tunis frontiers have been the theatre. A tribe belonging to the Regency invaded Algerian territory on March 31. The aggressions of the warlike tribe of Khoumis are of old date, but latterly they have been particularly grave. A fight of eleven hours occurred. The French troops had four killed and six wounded. The Algerian contingent also suffered some loss. The Government has felt it necessary to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such incursions. It is collecting a sufficient force to act against these robbers with all the rigour which the situation calls for. These tribes will be prevented from continuing their aggressions.

In the Chamber of Deputies, General Farre, the War Minister, made a similar announcement.

Paris, April 7.

There is a remarkable absence of Chauvinism in the articles of the Republican Press on Tunis. M. de Girardin's *France* is one of the exceptions. It cries *à Tunis*, as its director cried *à Berlin* eleven years ago. *La Justice* warns French statesmen on no account to let the Kroumirs embroil France with any European Power.

If it is indispensable to the national interest to enforce the respect of the French flag, says *La Justice*, and all that it shelters in Africa, it is not less essential to avoid everything which might increase the ticklishness of external relations. It is easy to see who is interested in showing discord among friendly Powers. Thus for French policy abroad has been clean-handed, and not grasping or aggressive. It is that of a State wishing to preserve peace, and the one most becoming to a Republic. If the criticisms of England are not to be listened to, her recent military experiences should at least serve as a warning. The object of the campaign should be merely to put an end to the Kroumir raids.

M. Gambetta is personally of exactly the same mind as *La Justice* on the Tunis question. At the Ministerial Council to-day it was decided to send a large force to Algeria as a reserve, and to supply in the colony the troops sent against the Kroumirs. It will be necessary to demand a credit of the Chamber to carry on the military operations, which must not officially be spoken of as war. War can only be declared under the Constitution in pursuance of a vote of the two Houses.

The expedition which is being sent against the hill clans is, it is explained, for the purpose of administering chastisement to barbarians against whom it is not needful to make a formal declaration of hostilities. The preparation for the scourging process cause nevertheless a great stir in the port of Toulon and in Algeria. They have also considerably dulled the Bourse, and created public uneasiness, which would be dispelled were the nation to understand, as well as M. Gambetta's intimate friends, how completely he is with the Government in not wishing conquest to be the object of the expedition. At the same time it is hard to understand how, without conquering, as well as chastising those marauding tribes, they are to be forced into more civilized ways. Germany seems desirous of France committing herself to a war of conquest in Tunis. Italy protests against the expedition through her journals. Her anger explains the complacency with which the affair is treated at Berlin. The French Government is not prepared to admit that the Bey of Tunis is under Turkish suzerainty.

The Sultan tried in 1871 to extend his authority by renouncing the tribute which he received as Caliph, but not as a temporal Sovereign, and by decreeing that the Tunisian Government was not to make war or peace or alienate territory without his consent. Colonel Brugere, who in General Pittie's recent absence from the Elysee was M. Grévy's military secretary, will command the artillery of the Tunis expeditionary force. General Osmond will command in chief. He started from Algiers to-day.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

The Paris correspodent of the *Times* wrote on April 6th :—If it be true that France has assured the other Powers that she will confine herself to chastising the raiders and has disclaimed any blow at Tunisian independence, the Government has either been resorting to a euphemism or has not realized its own position. If by independence it means that Tunis will not be annexed, it is sincere; but the term in the mouth of France is meaningless. She is collecting 15,000 or 20,000 men on the frontier; cavalry regiments in the centre of France have been ordered to start; officers and soldiers are on the *qui vive*; clubs, saloons, and lobbies are discussing the expedition against Tunis; and newspapers are announcing the despatch of special correspondents. Anyone acquainted with French eagerness and imagination must see that the current has already carried away the freedom of action enjoyed by Cabinets in ordinary times, and that the expedition cannot be restricted to chastising the Kroumirs and protecting the railway works. Frankness is called for, and Prince Bismarck has often shown that the greatest cleverness consists in telling the truth. The truth is that France has not to-day the slightest thought of annexing Tunis, and has no anxiety for absorbing it in order to find an equally troublesome neighbour in Tripoli; but she may be forced to think of annexation to-morrow, and, being obliged to do something, her greatest skill should consist in not doing more than she intends. What she now means behind her diplomatic reticences is to use the Kroumirs as a screen for disguising her real march to protect the railway, because it goes to Tunis and because she can advance to the gates of that town to protect it, stopping only when she thinks proper. The troops will, therefore, keep down the Kroumirs and deploy along the railway as far as the Government thinks its projects require. They will stop when their proximity is deemed sufficient to arouse the Bey to his danger and induce

him to come to an understanding with France on basis laid down by the latter. There can be little doubt that France aims at a protecting convention with the Bey, and will not draw back till it is concluded. A political or military kind of convention will probably be avoided. The Bey will be left full independence and the free disposal of his troops, but he will have to enter into a commercial and juridical convention getting rid of the anomalies inherent in native jurisdiction, whereby the Hanefite rite judges in one fashion and the Malekite rite in another, whereby, in short, the subtlety of the Koran, magisterial venality, the bad faith of litigants, notaries, and advocates present unavoidable dangers for every European unfortunate enough to get into a law-suit. This mode of procedure, as will be seen, is quite consistent with the autonomy of Tunis, and the Bey would be perfectly able to conclude such a convention. No Power, if indeed there are Powers inclined to do so, would need to make representations, were France disposed to accept them. But this is not thought to be the case. Italy has not asked for explanations, and if she had they would have been refused, for France, who has a special interest in Tunis, does not admit that the secondary iterests Italy may have there justify any request on her part for explanations. The Italian Government, therefore, has not asked for explanations, but for information to give in reply to the interpellation or interpellations to be addressed to it on the subject. The representative of Italy has thus ascertained that no French fleet is to proceed to the waters of the Beylik, and that the ships carrying troops are proceeding to Africa to land the soldiers sent to take the place in the garrisons of those who have gone to the Tunisian frontier. He also learnt that France at present repudiates all idea of annexation. I think the information given to General Cialdini in his last conversation did not go beyond this, and if the Ministry of Signor Cairoli amplifies it, it will be solely to screen itself *quand meme*, for the information of which I speak, notwithstanding its reassuring character, is but verbal and even so innocent that it does not bind the French Government. Thus the question is not to overcome the Khroumirs, which would be an enterprise similar to capturing a swarm of rats. They will be watched ; the frontier will be crossed, the Bey being informed of it ; a line will be formed along the railway ; and then, if the Bey consents, a maritime and commercial convention will be entered into with him. If he turn against France his territory will not be annexed, but he will be deposed, but it is not probable that he will. So far it is pretty certain Europe will not interfere, but she will also doubtless wish for information concerning the nature of the Convention. Here French diplomatists will have to use tact, for they will have to show Europe that while not inclined to tolerate any European preponderance in Tunis, the protectorate they impose on the Bey is calculated to serve the interests not only of entire Europe by the justice and security it will entail, but also those of the Bey himself. I need not add that the Opposition journals, perceiving in this settlement of the Tunisian questions a success for the Opportunists on the eve of the elections, are very reserved, well aware that any open opposition would be unpopular, and all that can be solicited from their reluctant patriotism is not to form wishes for the failure of the campaign.

(To the Editor of the Daily News.)

SIR,—I trust you will allow me, through your columns, to make known one or two facts concerning the very alarming telegraphic intelligence which reached London yesterday, as to alleged hostilities on the Tunisian frontier. Everyone who has resided in the Regency of Tunis knows that between that country and Algeria there is a narrow strip of territory covered with dense forests, which is essentially "no man's land" as far as both countries are concerned. This district begins with the coast between Algerian La Calle and Tunisian Tabarea, and is peopled by several warlike mountain tribes (amongst them the Khoumis), which neither the Bey of Tunis nor the Governor of Algeria has ever been able to completely subdue. The inhabitants of these hills, which are barely fifteen miles across and stretch fifty or sixty miles inland, carry on a guerilla warfare, sometimes against Tunisian and sometimes against Algerian tribes, and only pay tribute when forced to do so. Under ordinary circumstances they are effectually kept in check, under a mutual arrangement, both by French and Tunisian troops ; but whenever a special grievance is sought for against the Bey by his powerful neighbours, recourse is invariably had to an alleged razzia on the frontier. In reality, the Bey of Tunis is no more responsible for these occasional disorders than the Governor-General of India would be for a raid committed by some nomadic tribe on the borders of the Empire. Muhamed Bey is honestly endeavourig, against very great odds, to preserve his country from French annexation, or at least a French protectorate. All the telegraphic communication with his country is in French hands, and when we observe that those very telegrams, while referring to the Khoumis, actually endeavour to connect his Government by implication with an outrage committed at Ouarge, which is situated far away in the Sahara, and six hundred miles from the Tunisian frontier, I feel sure the public in England will reserve its judgment until we are in possession of more reliable and authentic information.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH RESIDENT IN TUNIS.

Bacon's Hotel, London, April 3.

FORCES IN NATAL AND THE TRANSVAAL.

IN the House of Commons on April 1st,

Mr. Childers, replying to a question by Sir J. Kennaway, as to the strength of her Majesty's forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and whether the Government would consider the advisability of delaying the departure of troops thence until the Royal Commission had made its report, said—In reply to the hon. baronet, I have to inform him that he is entirely in error in assuming, as the second part of his question does, that we are withdrawing troops from South Africa. When the peace negotiations were concluded there were in Natal and the Transvaal eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. The number which we have decided to retain there for the present is ten regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and three batteries and other branches of the service making up a force of above 12,000 men. What we have done in consequence of the conclusion of the arrangements is to intercept two infantry regiments on their way from the Mediterranean, one on its way from Ceylon, and a battery of artillery on its way from this country. On the other hand, we have strengthened the garrison at the Cape by another battalion. There are thus twelve regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and four batteries in the two South African commands, besides engineers, army service, and army hospital corps.

Sir J. Kennaway asked if no regiments had been sent back from Natal ?

Mr. Childers replied that two regiments from the Mediterranean had been intercepted, neither of which had arrived at its destination ; one from Ceylon, which arrived a few days after the negotiation had taken place, and a battery of artillery which had he thought, arrived at St. Vincent. But the forces in South Africa had been increased by the regiments he had mentioned.

Mr. Paget asked if the intercepted regiments were on their way home ?

Mr. Childers said that one was on its way home, another was relieving a regiment from the Mediterranean, which would come home, and a third was on its way to Ceylon, which might be considered its home for the time being.

Lord J. Manners asked if the 7th Hussars were to be brought home.

Mr. Childers replied in the negative. He forgot how many squadrons had actually arrived, but the whole regiment would be retained.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

IN the House of Commons on April 8th, Sir M. Hicks-Beach said :—I beg to give notice that on an early day after Easter I propose to move the following Resolution—"That in the opinion of this House the course pursued by her Majesty's Government in respect to the rising in the Transvaal, as far as it has yet been explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future tranquillity and safety of her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfilment of the obligations contracted by this country towards the European settlers and natives in that district ; and on the first day after Easter I shall ask the Prime Minister what facilities he can offer me in this matter.

Mr. Gladstone.—In the present state of public business, and without at all declining to afford facilities, I certainly feel justified in asking the right hon. gentleman to consult with those amongst whom he sits, for the purpose of seeing whether it will be possible for him, as an independent member, to find some facilities for discussing this subject.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach.—I would remind the right hon. gentleman that all discussion on this subject has been postponed (cheers), on the distinct promise that an opportunity would be afforded for it.

Sir W. Lawson—With reference to the notice just given I beg to say I shall move as an amendment that this House, believing that a prolongation of the struggle with the Boers would have promoted neither the honour nor the interests of this country, views with satisfaction the peaceful arrangement of the Transvaal difficulty, which has been aimed at by the Government. (Ministerial cheers).

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT CHIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, Monday Night.

YESTERDAY two severe earthquake shocks were experienced in the Island of Chio. Two-thirds of the city were utterly destroyed, and many lives lost. The country around and the town of Tscheschme, on the mainland, suffered considerably.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.

The earthquake at Chio was of a very terrible character. The town of Kastro, the capital of the island, is a mass of ruins. Scarcely a building is uninjured, and two-thirds of the houses have been completely wrecked. Four hundred bodies have been recovered. The population has abandoned the town en masse, and has encamped in the open fields. Twenty-five other towns and villages are destroyed. The victims are supposed to be about four or five thousand. Midhat Pacha and Sadik Pacha have proceeded to the island with supplies from Smyrna. Kastro contained a population of about 23,000, with about six thousand houses, mostly of stone. The damage in the town alone is estimated at 200,000*l*. Seven hours before the accident slight shocks were felt, in consequence of which many persons left their houses. A private telegram states that thirty thousand persons in the island are without provisions. On Tuesday evening a Government steamer left the Bosphorus with doctors, tents, medicines, and provisions, including 10,000 lb. of bread and biscuits, and wood for the construction of barracks. Several shocks were felt on Tuesday night. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks.

LATER.

Nearly all the houses in the old town are destroyed. A hundred more corpses have been found at Kastro. In many places the cries of persons buried beneath the ruins are still heard. In a village near the capital containing nearly 4,000 persons, only 150 are known to be alive. It is hoped that others are in the open country. The noise of the continual shocks is described in a telegram to a Turkish paper as resembling that of thunder. Smyrna has sent considerable aid already. The British despatch boat Bittern and the American vessel Galena have left the Bosphorus carrying aid. The Chiote merchants of Constantinople, to whom there are many, have sent a steamer with provisions, and have arranged for a Russian steamer also to call there with aid. The town of Chesme, opposite on the mainland, is also destroyed. Accounts agree in estimating the number of dead as upwards of 4,000.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

QUINTANA, April 4.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred yesterday at Chio, by which nearly the whole town and many neighbouring villages were destroyed. A large number of the inhabitants have been killed or injured, and the remainder are now encamped for safety in the fields. During the panic following the earthquake the Eastern Telegraph Company's office was broken open and pillaged. Shocks were also felt yesterday at Syra and Smyrna, but no damage was done.

The island of Chio, Scio, or Skio, for the name is thus variously spelt, is situated in the Ægean Sea separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel not more than seven miles wide where narrowest, and about 53 miles west of Smyrna. The island is the ancient Chios, and contends with many other places for the honour of having given birth to Homer, an excavation in the rock being pointed out as the place where the blind poet is said to have taught. At present it forms part of Asiatic Turkey. It is of somewhat quadrangular form, 32 miles long from north to south, with a mean breadth of about 12 miles, and an area of 296 geographical square miles. The surface of the country is generally covered with limestone ridges, separated from each other by verdant and fertile valleys, presenting much scenery of a very beautiful description. There are no perennial streams, but an abundant supply of water is obtained from numerous large wells, and in this way constant verdure is maintained, and valuable crops are raised. The principal products are wine, oil, cotton, silk, and, more especially mastic, which may be considered as the staple of the island. The quantity of cereals is very limited, and the trade of Chio is chiefly in dried fruits, preserves, cattle, and salt. The population is between 60,000 and 70,000, of whom the larger proportion are Turks, the capital, also Chio, containing about one-fourth of the whole number of the inhabitants. This town is situated near the middle of the east coast, and consists for the most part of houses built of hewn stone or brick, and generally with terraced roofs. It is defended by a castle. The manufacture of velvet and some lighter fabrics is carried on in the town ; while in its harbour, formed by two moles and provided with two lighthouses, which are rendered necessary by the difficulty of access, a considerable trade is done. Before the War of Greek Independence the island was peopled almost entirely by persons of Greek origin, who enjoyed greater privileges than were generally conferred upon their countrymen, and were mostly in comfortable circumstances. Their number at that time was estimated at 130,000, but the part which they took in the war would appear to have exasperated the Turks beyond measure, and provoked them into retaliating with fearful atrocities. Having made themselves masters of the island in 1822, the Turks are said to have put 40,000 persons to the sword, often under circumstances of great cruelty, and to have reduced the population to 16,000.—*Daily News.*

CONTENTS OF THE MISSING PACKET.

FURTHER papers respecting the occupation of Kandahar have been laid before Parliament. They consist of minutes by Mr. Whiteley Stokes, Mr. J. Gibbs, and Sir D. M. Stewart respecting the withdrawal of our troops from Kandahar. Mr. Stokes says :—"On the whole, the general effect of the arguments in favour of the surrender of Kandahar is (if I may venture to say so) to confirm the conclusion that we should retain it. But if this be not done, it seems to me that the only reasonable course open to us is to restore Yakub Khan to the Ameership, and make Kandahar over to him. I am one of the few persons who have read the mass of so-called evidence against that Ameer. I say now, as I have always said, that it does not establish his complicity in the murder of our Envoy, and I therefore think that we should not treat his abdication as irrevocable." Mr. Gibbs thinks that sooner or later we shall hold Kandahar and Herat also, "for similar reasons to those put on record some 30 years ago by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces—'It may be wrong, it may seem highly immoral, to advance our frontier, but the "red line" must and will extend, do what we may ;' and this I believe will prove to be as true in regard to Southern Afghanistan as it was formerly to the Punjab. I see many objections to our holding Kandahar now, and many good reasons why we may retire from it with comparative ease, and I do not therefore oppose such a course." Sir D. M. Stewart says :—"I do not myself consider Kandahar to be a place of great strategical value, nor am I an advocate of annexation for any purpose, not even if it could be demonstrated without a shadow of doubt that our frontier would be improved and strengthened by such a measure. My objection, therefore, to the action of her Majesty's present Government in regard to Southern Afghanistan is based, not on a disapproval of the effect of that action, but on their disregard of obligations which were formally and publicly undertaken by their predecessors in office in the name of Her Majesty the Queen."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

THE weather this morning was a pleasant change from that which has prevailed during the practice of the crews, but the early hour and the easterly wind thinned the number of spectators considerably. Both afloat and ashore the attendance fell far short of what it usually is on the occasion of this popular event. The result of the race was pretty clearly anticipated before the start, but there were still many who fancied the Cambridge men. Oxford, however, were the favourites, and the crews in practice give so many opportunities to the public of estimating their chances, that it is not often the favourite in this match is beaten. To-day's race proved no exception to the general rule, and though the race was well-contested, the Oxford crew won by even more than their friends hoped. The tide was a very poor one, and was flowing but slowly when the two crews left the Boat-House and paddled down to the start. The Cambridge men, as the losers last year, went first down to the starting point, and having lost the toss for stations went to the Surrey side of the river. The starting skiffs were moored, as usual, a little above the Aqueduct, the steamers taking up their berths behind. The Dark Blues did not keep their antagonists waiting for them long. They were soon afloat, and paddled out to the Middlesex station. The wind was nearly due east, with a slight suspicion of north in it, but it was not sufficient to affect the choice of stations materially. The starting boats were moored well in the middle of the river, so as to allow each boat to get an equal share of what little tide there was. It was little enough in any case, and the race promised to be a slow one. Soon after half-past eight, the hour fixed for the start, the crews were stripped and ready. The sun was shining brightly, and the scene was a picturesque one, and must have stirred the hearts of the "Old Blues" present who had attended the commemoration dinner last night, and for whose benefit an extra steamer was run. Mr. Edward Searle, the time-honoured starter, who has started every Oxford and Cambridge Race that has been rowed over the metropolitan course, again occupied his old position, and at his word "Go" the two crews were off, and the race of 1881 began. The Cambridge men were off a trifle the quickest, but any advantage they had was but momentary, for Oxford was level again at once, and at the Creek the two boats were practically level. The relative pace of strokes for the first minute or so was Cambridge 36, and Oxford 37, but that soon toned down to 35. Up the Concrete Wall the Dark Blue oars slowly crept up, and the little Dark Blue flag in the bow gradually drew in advance of the Light Blue. At the lower end of Cravan Cottage garden, Oxford led by about a quarter of a length, an advantage which was increased to nearly half a length at the Grass Wharf, reached in 4min. In the shoot the Oxford coxswain lost a little by the course he steered, taking his boat too near to the Middlesex shore, and so losing the best of the tide. The other coxswain, however, though he took a better course, where he got more advantage from the flood, steered rather wildly in the shoot, and even with the assistance of the wind-sail—the American invention which had been rigged up in the bows, seemed unable to keep his boat straight in the cross-wind. At the Crab Tree, the Cantabs grew a little unsteady in the wind, and their antagonists, favoured, perhaps, by a little more shelter, improved their advantage by a few yards, and were then leading by half a length. At the Soap Works, Cambridge, rowing 35, were going fairly well ; but a nasty roll or two as they passed the Distillery did not improve their pace. Oxford, rowing 34, were taken too wide as they neared Hammersmith Bridge ; but were going well as they passed under it nearly a length in advance ; the time 8min. 50sec. Round the long bend between Hammersmith and Chiswick Eyot, Cambridge had the advantage of the station, and at the Doves, they seemed for a moment as if they were going to press Oxford hard. West, however, put on another stroke per minute, and his crew responding at once, the Light Blues failed to make much improvement in their position. Up Corney Reach, with a fair wind astern, both boats went fast and left the steamboats in the lurch, but it was still evident that the Oxford crew were holding their own well, even if they were not adding to their lead. As they neared the top of Chiswick Eyot, always a critical point in the race, those who relied on the supposed superior strength in the Cambridge boat looked in vain for any signs of a rally. The men rowed pluckily, and seemed determined not to let Oxford go away farther than could be helped, but there were no signs of the vigorous effort needed for a change in the order of the boats. Chiswick Church was reached in 13min. 21sec., and passed without any alteration of the relative positions of the boats in favour of the Light Blue. Entering the Horse Reach, West, rowing 36 to Brooksband's 37, was slowly leaving the latter behind ; and the Oxford coxswain taking a rather better course than the Cambridge steerer, got the best of the tide. At the Bathing Place the victory of the Dark Blues was practically secure. They were leading by two lengths, and with the inside of the turn in their favour, might well feel safe. However, after passing Barnes Railway Bridge (reached in 18 minutes 19 seconds), Brooksbank made a final effort to improve the position of his crew. He spurted away at 37 and 38, but it was evident his task was a hopeless one. Oxford, however, did not get away much in the last half-mile, and only added about half a length to their lead at Barnes, but rowing well together, they reached the winning post in 21min. 54sec., three lengths in advance of Cambridge. As soon as the race was over, both crews paddled up to the Grove-park Boat House and landed. Mr. J. Chitty, Q.C., M.P., was unable to act as umpire this year, but his place was supplied by a well-known Cambridge oarsman, Mr. Lewis Lloyd. Mr. Fairrie, another old Cambridge "blue," acted as judge. Considering the poor tide that was running, the time of the race was fairly fast. The wind which was abaft for nearly the whole distance of course contributed to this ; but both crews rowed better in the race than they had done in practice. The result of the race was pretty generally what was anticipated. The style into which the Cambridge men had fallen was not adapted for a long course. Though they reached out well, they had not the swing back which is of such material assistance when the pinch comes at Chiswick. The finish, too, added greatly to the labour of the men. It presented the strongest contrast to that in the Oxford boat, and the comparison of the two, as the crews rowed alongside one another, when they began to tire a little, was not to the advantage of the Cantabs. The victors rowed in best style, the vanquished rowed pluckily, and in rowing, as in most else style, in other words skill, will generally outpace pluck. In the winning boat West's rowing excited general admiration. His long, regular stroke was all that could be desired, though he was never called upon for so vigorous an effort as was last year, he rowed with judgment as well as skill. Kindersley, too, rowed well, while in the losing boat Moore and Lambert were the best.—*Evening Standard*, April 8.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 8.)

ADMIRALTY, 5th April, 1881.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870, and 29th Nov., 1879—

Lieut. H. S. Clarke has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ultimo.

ADMIRALTY, 6th April, 1881.

Actg. Lieut. P. O. Cazalet has been confirmed as Lieut. in H. M's Fleet, with seniority of 2nd Dec., 1880.

ADMIRALTY, 7th April, 1881.

Lieut. T. F. Hammill has been promoted to the rank of Comdr in H. M's Fleet, with seniority of 5th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's, Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb., 1870, and 29th Nov., 1879—

Lieut. G. H. Eden has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is revealing ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.
AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY : Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA : Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE : E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any f the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Badlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Malker	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Bhandoop	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Deewa	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Callian Junction*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam Khundi	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Dularia	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Rampur	Kheirigaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Bagra	Patus	Sholapoor*‡
Niphar	Semri	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Lassulgaum	Sohagpore*¶	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munmar	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodneh
Nandgaum*	Bankeri	Kartruz	Goodoor
Naidongree	Babai	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Gadawara	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Bohanee	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Kureli (for Saugor)	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Nursingpore	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kuruk Bail	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Mussawud		Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee		Jullum†	Chicksagore
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Juncti for Lines
minutes for Tiffin.

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair ; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children ; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made ; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London ; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co. ; KEMP & Co. ; ROGERS & Co. ; BOLTON & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.
MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.
GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
The Discases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime ; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.
To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.
GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.
Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.
DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).
GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.
Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.
AGENTS :
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO...CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co. ..... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. ..... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON Do.
BARRIE & Co. ..... MADRAS
TREACHER & Co. ..... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. ..... Do.
RIGGS & Co. ..... BANGALORE.

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,028—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2¼ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May 1881.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th „
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2391	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Brindisi	400	280	110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said:—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter which will be subsequently advertised.

CLAN MACDUFF......2,328 tons, sails on 30th April.
CLAN FRASER........2,083 „ „ 28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.
The Steamers have no second-class accommodations.
For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th Apr.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	19th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	121	5th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

S. S. TOM MORTON.

From Mauritius.

THE above Steamer having arrived, CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT to the undersigned.

The cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the merchants, unless their boats are ready alongside to receive their cargo as it comes to hand.

No claims will be admitted against the Steamer unless passed by the Master.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Master & Owners of s.s. Tom Morton.
Bombay, 25th April, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs.	a.
CHABLIS	18	0
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.		
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16	0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and CONPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO

IS not an imported article, nor is it prepared according to any of the numerous formulæ in use in England or elsewhere, it is the outcome of several years of critical research and careful experiments by a distinguished English Chemist who, during a prolonged residence in India has acquired a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the climate, which has enabled him to invent a Beverage unrivalled for its pleasant flavour and beneficial effects.

The public should be careful to ask for the genuine article "Ozo," and avoid the numerous useless imitations now being offered throughout India.

Cash, Price per Dozen Bottles, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED BEVERAGES
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,

With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
NINTH APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
OF
HER MAJESTY'S SHIP
"PINAFORE,"
OR
THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR,

Pronounced one of the greatest Operatic Successes ever achieved in this City.

NOTE.—In active preparation the latest musical success
THE PIRATES OF PENZNACE
OR THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

With new Costumes, new Scenery and full Chorus.
See future advertisements and Programmes for particulars.

A MEETING of the subscribers of the HUNTER MEMORIAL FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, to decide upon the form in which Surgeon-General W. G. HUNTER'S memory is to be perpetuated.

Subscribers to the Fund are requested to be present.

J. B. LYON,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
SAKHARAM ARJOON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries, Hunter Memorial Fund.
23rd April, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per share, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 11th May, 1881. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th instant to 11th proximo, both days inclusive.

R. MURRAY, Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X of 1866 and of THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, under the Supervision of the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators have passed their final account, and that an application will be made to the Court on MONDAY next, the 2nd May, 1881, or so soon as Counsel can conveniently be heard for an order to dissolve the Company.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1881.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attornies for Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X, of 1866
and of
THE BOMBAY HEMP and JUTE MILL COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators have passed their final account, and that an application will be made to the Court on MONDAY next, the second May, 1881, or so soon as Counsel can conveniently be heard to dissolve this Company and to vacate the recognizance of the Official Liquidator, Mr. MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, and his sureties and for the return of the security deposited by the Official Liquidator, Mr. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1881.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, } Official
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, } Liquidators.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 12.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
JAVA—APPROACH TO SUNDA STRAIT.
PARTICULARS OF FIRST POINT LIGHT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 3, of 15th February, 1881, on the re-exhibition of the permanent light on First point (Tanjong Koelong):—

The Netherlands Government has given further Notice, that the light (revolving white) shows, as formerly, *every half-minute* a flash of *six seconds* duration, followed by an interval of darkness lasting *twenty-four seconds.*

The light is visible between the bearings of N. 17° W. (through east) and N. 84° W., except where obscured by Princes (Prinsen) Island; it is elevated 260 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 23 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is of the first order.

The Light-house (lower than formerly) is now 131 feet high, constructed of stone and painted white, as is also the keeper's dwelling.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation ½° Easterly in 1881.)

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, In charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Chart, Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a*, and 748*b*.
„ „ Sailing directions, China Sea Directary, Vol. I. 1878, page 161.
„ „ Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 13.)
EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.
SUMATRA.
FLAT CAPE LIGHT—ALTERATION IN CHARACTER.

THE Netherlands Government has given notice that the following alteration has been made in the character of the light exhibited on Flat Cape (Vlakken hook or Pamantyoss point):—

The light (flashing white) now shows *every half-minute, three flashes* in quick succession, followed by a short interval of darkness, thus:—Bright *two seconds*, dark *three seconds*, bright *two seconds*, dark *three seconds*, bright *two seconds*, dark *eighteen seconds*, or *triple flashing half-minute.*

The Light-house, 213 feet high, is sixteen-sided and constructed of iron.

By Direction of the Government of India,
R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th April, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a*, and 748*b*.
„ „ Sailing directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I., 1878, page 170.
Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „	doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged	pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „	doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price, Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co. SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

OZO,

A PLEASANT, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

CONVEYING to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—Potash and Lime, with the OXIDISING AGENT—Iron, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS; it is a DRINK EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR INDIA, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual Diet, should constantly form part of the daily food.

ITS NUTRITIVE, TONIC, AND STIMULANT PROPERTIES exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by Body and Mind after its use, whilst UNANIMITY OF TEMPER, so essential to well-being in a HOT CLIMATE, follows in its course.

THE WORN CIVILIAN, THE TIRED SOLDIER, THE FATIGUED SPORTSMAN, AND THE HARRASSED BUSINESS, will alike derive advantage from the BEVERAGE, renewing, as it does, Mental and Physical Power. IT IS A TRUE CHEMICAL FOOD, and the most perfect Strength-giver and Health-restorer.

OZO—OR WATER OF LIFE—can be taken liberally at any time of the day; it allays THIRST, stimulates the APPETITE and assists Digestion, aiding the Assimilation of Food in a remarkable manner; it is EXTREMELY PLEASANT TO THE PALATE, and acts at once as a RESTORER AND REFRESHER; no harm can be experienced from its prolonged use.

OZO contains no ALCOHOL, and is an ÆRATED WATER of Novel Constitution; it is not an IMITATION of any other Water professing to have similar qualities, and has acquired DISTINGUISHED and popular NOTICE for its PLEASANT FLAVOUR and BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED BEVERAGES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIVONE

(REGISTERED)

DISSIPATES MENTAL DEPRESSION, ENNUI, EVENING HEADACHE, FATIGUE DISLIKE TO FOOD;

RESTORES CHEERFULNESS, ANIMATION, APPETITE.

Experience will make it an Essential in every House, Club, Hotel, Ball-room, and Place of Entertainment.

When exhausted, tired of life, peevish, and without appetite after a hard day's work take a moderate draught of Iced Vivone WITHOUT ADMIXTURE; these symptoms will disappear, and health will resume its sway over mind and body.

Per dozen, Rs. 3; Case of 2 dozens, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60.
In fine Silver case with key „ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantlings Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.

These terms include Apartments, Board, Attendance, Ice, Baths, and Lights.

No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, April 25, 1881.

WANTED.

A TRAINER and JOCKEY for HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of DURBANGAH'S racing stud to take up the appointment about the 1st of June next. Apply giving references and stating terms

To the PRIVATE SECRETARY
To the Maharajah of Durbangah, Tirhoot.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED. Salary, Rs. 150 per mensem with free-quarters. Preference will be given to a married man with wife competent to teach sewing and instruct young children, for which a small additional salary will be given according to qualifications.

Apply by letter with certificates to the undersigned.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed one month at Hamilton's Hotel and found it the most comfortable Hotel I have been at in India. It is clean and well managed, the table is good, and the attendants are very civil and most obliging.—Rienzi Walton. 2nd April 1881.

FOR SALE, English built DOG-CART in very good order. Price, Rs. 400. Apply "P.," Byculla Club.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 21 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN LODGE, 2, Bell Lane, Western Breeze, best situation in Bombay. Lodging at moderate rate; excellent table.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

C. COMPANY, B. V. RIFLES.—Members are requested to MEET at the Apollo Bunder, THIS EVENING, at 8-30. D. S. KEMP, Captain.

WANTED, six native CLERKS for tallying cargo on boardship. Must write well and quickly. Salary, Rs. 30 a month. Apply to the P. & O. Company.

WANTED, a Native LOOM JOBBER, one acquainted with Fustian and Dobby Looms as well as Calico. Good all round man preferred. Apply Greaves Cotton & Co.

WANTED.—A set of English-made single HARNESS, black and Silver mounted, suitable for an ARAB HORSE. Must be in thoroughly good condition. Apply "X. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

LOST on MONDAY, near the Swimming Baths, a PACKET containing a strip of black satin embroidered in silks. Whoever will bring the same to Mrs. Y. P. WATSON, Esplande Hotel, will be rewarded.

TO LET, furnished, for six months, from 7th June, Mr. F. W. Sedgwick's Bungalow, situated on Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Moderate. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

CHEROOTS and Cigars.—Just unpacked a fresh consignment, made of very superior Trichinopoly & Cocanada Tobacco at Howard & Co., 30, Medow Street.

PHOSPHO.—A delicious sparkling beverage, a grateful thirst quencher, a real brain and nerve tonic and blood purifier. B. PHILLIPS and Co., Church Gate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Rs. 200 per share. Rs. 50 paid up.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

ELEPHANTA CAVES

AND
THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF THE HARBOUR.

THE fast and well-known Steam-launch EMPRESS, belonging to the undersigned, always available for hire. A cheap excursion to the above caves EVERY WEDNESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 1 p. m. Fares, there and back, Rs. 5, including tiffin, ice and attendance. (Liquors extra.) For Tickets apply to

W. B. GREEN,
Tiffins and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

THE public are informed that from the 1st May next, the TIME BILL for PASSENGER TRAINS on the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway, will be altered to run in conjunction with the New Time Table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Following is New Time Bill.

MAIN LINE.

Station.	Time.	Station.	Time.
Bhavnagar ......dep.	A. M. 7 45	Wudhwan junc...dep	A. M. 11 0
Dhola junc. ......dep	10 25	Dhola junc. ......dep	P. M. 4 35
Wudhwan junc...arr	P. M. 3 45	Bhavnagar........arr	7 0

BRANCH LINE.

Dhola junction ..dep	A. M. 11 0	Dhoraji ....dep	A. M. 9 40
Dhoraji ....arr	P. M. 5 32	Dhola junction....arr	P. M. 4 10

Songad and Sihore Stations are within easy distances of Palitana, and Jetpur and Dhoraji are both conveniently situated for visitors to Girnar.

By Order.

C. E. VINING, Traffic Superintendent, B. G. Railway.
Ghadechi, 21st April, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON MAY 1st, the following TIME TABLE will be observed on the B. B. and C. I. and connected lines:—

DOWN.		Ordinary.	Mixed.	Mail.
Bombay, Colaba	..Dep.	A. M. 7-30	A. M. 10-35	P. M. 5-0
Do. Grant Road	..Dep.	7-55	11-6	5-25
Surat	..Dep.	P. M. 5-30	A. M. 7-15	A. M. 12-35
Broach	..Dep.	7-35	10-5	2-9
Baroda	..Dep.	9-55	P. M. 1-30	4-0
Ahmedabad	..Arr.	A. M. 1-0	P. M. 6-5	Second day A. M. 6-40
Do.	..Dep.	—	—	7-30
Agra	..Arr.	—	—	Third day P. M. 4-40
Delhi	..Arr.	—	—	P. M. 7-20
Lahore	..Arr.	—	—	Fourth day P. M. 8-10
Wadhwan	..Arr.	—	—	Second day from Bombay A. M. 10-40
Bhavnagar	..Arr.	—	—	P. M. 7-0

UP.		Mixed.	Ordinary.	Mail.
Lahore	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 8-0
Delhi	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 6-50
Agra	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 9-15
Bhavnagar	..Dep.	—	—	A. M. 7-15
Wadhwan	..Dep.	—	—	P. M. 4-35
Ahmedabad	..Arr.	—	—	8-0
Ahmedabad	..Dep.	A. M. 6-40	Noon. 1-20	8-30
Baroda	..Dep.	11-25	5-0	11-5
Broach	..Dep.	P. M. 2-50	7-30	A. M. 12-50
Surat	..Dep.	A. M. 6-30	10-15	2-45
Bombay, Grant Road	..Dep.	P. M. 6-30	A. M. 7-57	10-6
Bombay, Colaba	..Arr.	P. M. 6-50	A. M. 8-20	A. M. 10-25

For particulars of branch trains and Bombay suburban trains see TIME TABLES exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th April, 1881.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

ALTHOUGH the London Money Market is unaltered, Consols yesterday were again ⅛ higher at 101½. French Rentes remain unchanged at 120¼, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ higher at 103½. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is unchanged at 84⅝, but Fours-and-a-half are ⅛ lower at 91 4-8.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value. Linseed comes steady with a partial advance of 3d. in Calcutta, and 1s. in Bombay qualities. The London Skin Sales opened yesterday with 1,400,000 Skins offered. Light Skins were in good demand and firmer, heavy skins were 1d. per lb, lower.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the days sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices show no alteration, but Americans for future delivery were 1-32d. higher. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered, but July shipment was one point higher at 10·75 cents per lb. The receipts at the American Ports, as will be seen from our figures below, are at last beginning to get into more moderate compass; the total for the past three days being the same as last year Should the fallig off become more marked, as is not at all unlikely, we may see a somewhat steadier state of affairs at home, and possibly a return to greater confidence in the trade generally; although, the volume of supplies is much too heavy to admit of any important rise in values. The following are the receipts at the American Ports to date:—

	1881	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	6,000	5,000	2,600
Three days' do.	14,000	11,000	6,600
Total since 1st Sept.	5,282,000	4,633,000	4,288,600

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver coming unchanged from London at 52⅛d. per oz., we opened here this morning with an apparently firm feeling at yesterday's closing rates. But the Banks being evidently more anxious buyers than sellers, a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. was established in the course of the day. A considerable business has been done, both in Bank Bills and Private Paper, and notwithstanding the slight weakness now apparent, there are not wanting symptoms of strength in the immediate future, so long as there is nothing of an adverse character arising from the Conference. Dull as the export trade is, in regard of new business, there is unquestionably an enormous amount of produce going forward, the finance for for some weeks to come. Closing rates to-day are:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic			1s. 7 31-32d.	„
Credits,	3	„	1s. 8⅛d.	„
Documents,	3	„	1s. 8 9-32d.	„
Francs,	3	„	2c. 11⅞f.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand draughts at ⅛, and 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has ruled quiet but steady, with no special change in quotations; which we call Rs. 101 11-16 for Fours, Rs. 109½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—A Parsee holiday has to some extent interfered with business, but the market is firm nevertheless, and values are, generally speaking, in favour of holders. Bank shares are unchanged; and in Land Companies the only movement is a further rise in Colabas, which now stand at Rs. 905. In Press Companies we quote an improvement of Rs. 15 in Apollo, and Rs. 25 in Fort and Prince of Wales; whilst Colabas are Rs. 12½ lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firm with buyers at a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies we have to notice a further decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading, and Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales Fire Insurance. Kurrachee Landing and Shipping are Rs. 5, and Thacker and Co., Limited. Rs. 3 higher.

COTTON.—The somewhat steadier accounts from home have prevented any further decline in values to-day, but buyers have shown little disposition to go on at current rates, and the result is very few, fresh transactions have taken place. There is still some enquiry for the lower grades of Dholleras for ready delivery, but for next month it is evident that supplies of these grades will be much more plentiful next month and there are numerous sellers but few buyers. We quote rates to-day:—

Good Broach Ready		Rs. 203	per candy.
Good Omra,	May	„ 184	„
F. G. F.„	„	„ 174	„
G. F. „	„	„ 164	„
Good Dhollera	„	„ 185	„
F. G. F. do.	„	„ 177	„
G. F.	„	„ 173	„

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS to-day have shown great firmness, and a large business has beend one at advancing rates. For Liverpool business has been done at 35s. to 36s. 3d., and at the close 37s. 6d. is being asked For the Mediterranean ports and elsewhere, an advance of 1s. 3d. is named, and it is evident that steam and sailing tonnage alike will be comparitively scarce.

PIECE-GOODS show no change. The off-take from the bazaar is still slack and prices do not more, or if at all, tend silghtly in favor of buyers.

COALS are very firm, and practically As. 8 per ton higher on the spot, whilst to arrive there are no sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28⅛	all	10⅛ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	800
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	113
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	580
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,525
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	745
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	845
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	775
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	590
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	275
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,070
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	940
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,690
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,450
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	217½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,165
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1040xd
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,090
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	812½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	360
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	955
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	915
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	892½
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	905
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	205

* For distribution

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginni g Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,425
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,775
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	327½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	140
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	153 / 143
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,310
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125]
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	330
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	950
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000A	21	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	..
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	805
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	155
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,3000	25	15	..	14

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Reingheim, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo, and 165 deck passengers.

THE steamer Red Star, 1,069 tons, Captain John Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne (23rd March), with a cargo of 1,704 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culva, 1,533 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Harman, Lieut. Deane, Mr. S. R. Scott, Mr. N. Bell, Mrs. Symonds and two children, Mr. P. M. Pachis, Mrs. Gambier and two children, Mr. S. Mendencio, and 67 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Daugherty, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain E. D. Braithwaite, Lieut.-Col. Schneur, two Ladies, Hajee Sallay bin Sulan, M. Syed Maham Ruzakhan, and 113 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, 1,955 tons, Captain W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (1st April), with the English mail, and the following cargo:—9 cases wine, 8 cases saffron, 946 packages piece goods, 9 cases cigars, 6 cases provisions, 2 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 5 cases leathers, 143 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold, 70 casks beer, 7 packages color and paints, 3 cases silk, 156 cases beads, 14 cases glassware, 8 packages papers, 96 bales twist, 7 bundles E. teeth, 2 cases boots, 10 cases umbrellas, 13 boxes needles, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Surat (s)	Breeze	Venice, April 1.
	Red Star (s)	Thompson	Tyne, March 23.
	Culna (s)	Cave	Calcutta, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	I.G. Tenasserim (s)	Creagh	Kurrachee.
	W. G. Davis	Morse	Havre.
	Geo. Moon	Sawyer	E. Point.
	Arrow (s)	Reingheim	Cutch.
	Burmah (s)	Daugherty	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March 21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
23 Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Maccala.
30 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
April 2 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
7 Ettorofieramosca It. G. B., Figerio, from Assab.
7 Orenoque, Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
9 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hutton, from Bombay.
12 Inch Mornish, ss, Wood, from Bassein.
13 Australia, ss, Cates, from London.
13 Urano, ss, Ucropina, from Bombay.
13 Sumatra, ss, Brisco, from Bombay.
13 Austin Friars, ss, Baker, from Madras.
13 G. W. Ward, ss, Douglas, from Akyab.
14 Camoens, ss, Robertson, from London.
14 Kergnelen, F. G. B., from China.
15 Sibylla, ss, Martin, from Rangoon.
15 Hathersage, ss, Hoare, from Moulmein.
15 Shah Jehan ship, Williams, from Chittagong.
15 Futtal Razak, ss, Nacoda, from Malabar.
15 Punjaub, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
15 Reindeer, ss, Gill, from Akyab.
15 Laclocheterie, F. Corvete, Vallon, Red Sea.
15 Bisson, ss, Batie, from Red Sea.
16 Peiho, ss, Pasquilli, from Marseilles.
16 Espana, ss, Pedro, from Liverpool.
16 Aglaja, ss, Marcovich, from Calcutta.
16 Compta, ss, Fife, from London.
16 Abyssinia, ss, Smith, from Bombay.
17 Shadwan, ss, Willis, from Penarth.
17 Menithorpe ss, Webster from Coconada.
17 Cosmo, ss, Collins, from Bombay.
17 Java, ss, Magenis, from Zanzibar.
17 Saghalien, ss, Rolland, from Shanghai.
17 Endymion ss.

DEPARTURES.

April 12 Verona, ss, Ashdon to London.
12 Inch Mornish, ss, Wood, to Malta F. O.
13 Australia, ss, Cates, to Bombay.
13 Urano ss, Ucrepina, to Trieste.
14 Ettoroficramosca, It G. B. Figerio, to Assab.
14 Sumatra, ss, Brisco, to Venice.
14 Austin Friars, Baker to London.
14 G. W. Ward ss, Douglas, to Malta F. O.
14 Camoens, ss, Robertson, to Bombay.
15 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Muccalla.
15 Sea Gull H. M. ss, Byles, to Bombay.
15 Sibylla ss, Martin, to Marseilles.
15 Hathersage ss, Hoare, to Malta.
15 Reindeer ss, Gill, to Portsaid, F. O.
16 Espana, ss, Pedro, to Manilla.
16 Aglaja, ss, Marcovich, to Trieste.
17 Mercedes, ss, Peace, to Jeddah.
17 Godavery, ss, Minier to Mauritius.
17 Peiho, ss, Pusquilli, to Shanghai.
17 Mennithorpe, ss, Webster to London.
17 Cosmo, ss, Collins, to Dunkirk.
17 Saghalien, ss, Rolland to Marseilles.
18 Compta, ss, Fife, to Kurrachee.
19 Kergnelen F. G. B. to Toulon.
19 Java ss, Magenis, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Dragon, H. M. ss, Hutton, from Bombay.
Sehah Jehan, ship Williams, from Chittagong.
Futtal Razak, Nacoda frum Mala bar.
Punjaub, ship, Nacoda, Calcutta.
Laclochetrie, F. Correte, from Red Sea.
Bisson, ss, Batie, from Red Sea.
Abyssinia, ss, Smith to Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

James Harkness—29 bales hemp, Hunsraz Monjee; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 688 cwts myrabolams and 19¼ cwts copra seed, Goculdass Jaithany; 986¼ cwts myrabolams and 58¼ cwts copra seed, Jetha Purshotum.

Khersonese—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Hutton (s)—650 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Clan Macduff (s)—100 cwts. coir yarn, Tulluckchund and Shapoorjee; 800 cwts. wheat, Thakersee Soonderdass; 6,800 cwts. wheat and 20 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 160 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 35 bales hides, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 55 bales wool, T. R. Telang; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts. wheat, Razubally Ally Ruza.

Winton (s)—710 cwts. wheat, Bozraj Nurpall; 1,600 cwts. wheat, Gunesh Venayeck; 15 bales hides and skins, Farnham and Co; 140 bales wool, Purshotumdass Dwarkadass; 157½ cwts linseed, Gadgjee Nurput; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Marina (s)—600 cwts. wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,600 cwts. wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 40 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee.

J. B. Brown—52 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 375 cwts. myrobalams, Sewjee Ramjee; 125 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 66 bales cotton, Mooljee Khetsee; 30 bales cotton, Jetha Pasoo.

FOR LONDON.

Joseph Ferens (s)—200 cwts coir yarn, Damjee Ooka; 2,752 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 340 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaywant.

Perim (s)—4,541 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy; 24 bundles silk, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 11 bales hides, Nensee Gangjee; 22½ cwts ginger, Sewjee Ramjee.

Australia (s)—3¾ cwts E. teeth, Perajee Khan Mahamed.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—250 bales cotton, John Marshal; 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood (s)—300 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchclutha (s)—12,800½ cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Ganges (s)—1,250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Pax (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.;

W. D. Lawrence—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bags coffee, Alston and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Llanarthen (s)—1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Duncraig—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Barbary (s)—100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Gwalior (s)—675 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Memfi (s)—100 bales cotton, D. Macfaden and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Barbary (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St. Olaf (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia (s)—3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Castalia (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Gwalior s—168 bags coffee, The P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—531½ cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

Gwalior (s)—200 bales cotton, The P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Robert Jones, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

F. V. Talen (s)—13,714 cwts rapeseed and 15,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Memfi (s)—6 pots rosa oil, Hajee Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffer.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Memfi (s)—5 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

Manilla (s)—55 cwts pepper; 65 cwts coffee, 138 cwts gingelly seed and 55 cwts country drugs, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana (s)—215 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Stack, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Afghanistan.
Colvin, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Willoughby, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Afghanistan.
McDowall, Surg.-Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Afghanistan.

April 25th.

Elder, Col., Staff Corps, on retirement, from Neilgherries.
Bartley, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Agra.

April 26th.

Christie, Lieut., 14th Regt., to rejoin, from England.
Heaton, Capt., 24th Regt., to rejoin, from England.
Vans Agnew, Lieut., 40th Regt., to join, from England.
Parker, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, to join, from England.
Johnson, Lieut., 99th Regt., to join from England.
Beauchamp, 2nd Lieut., Madras Local from leave from England.
Wilson, Major-Genl., Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Barrow, Lieut., 12th Regt., to join, from England.
Wilson, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Agra.
Hunbury, Bdgr. Surgn., on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Harman, Lieut., 89th Regt., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Colvin, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Nuthall, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kaira.

April 26th.

Wood, Major Genl., Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Burrows, Col., Staff Corps, on leave to Mahableshur.
Wilson, Major-Genl., Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.
Barrow, Lieut., Staff Corps, to rejoin to Agsa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

1—It is notified for information that the distribution of prizes for the last Rifle meeting, by Lady Westropp, will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 29th inst. at 9 p. m. Members attending are requested to wear white uniform, with side arms, officers with the shoulder belt but without swords.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 25, 1881.

THE ARMY,

(*London Gazette*, April 8.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 8th April, 1881.

Staff, Major and Bt.-Col. R. H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., half-pay, late 60th Foot, Depy Adjt. and Qrmr-Genl in South Africa, has been appointed a Bgdr-Genl. on the Staff of the Army in South Africa, with the local rank of Major-Genl whilst serving in that country. Dated 29th March, 1881.

Col. R. J. Hay, R A., to be a Col. on the Staff, with a view to his commanding the R. A. in the Southern Dist., vice Col. H. A. Smyth, R. A. who has been appointed a member of the Ordnance Committee. Dated 9th April, 1881.

Lieut. G. Dease, 7th Foot, to be Extra A-C to the Lord Lieut-Genl and Genl Govr. of Ireland. Dated 9th April, 1881.

INDIA OFFICE, 6th April 1881.

THE following appointment to his personal Staff has been made by the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India:—

Lieut. C. W. Muir, Benl. S. C., Extra A. D. C., to be A. D. C., vice Capt. F. O. B. Foote, R.A. Dated 25th Dec., 1880.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govt. of India:—

Capt. W. Hailes, Ben. S. C., to be a Depy. Asst. Qrmr.-Genl., on the Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. Carthew, deceased. Dated 13th Oct., 1880.

To the Brigade Staff of the Army in Bengal, with the rank of Bgdr.-Genl:—

Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B., Ben, S. C., in succession to Bgdr.-Genl. Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., whose tour of Staff Service has expired. Dated 5th Nov., 1880.

Col, R. Blair, Benl. Infy., in succession to Bgdr.-Genl. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., appointed to the Divisional Staff. Dated 3rd Dec., 1880.

Col. H. Rowlands, G.B., V.C., half-pay, late 34th Foot, in succession to Major-Genl. J. Ross, C.B., whose tour of Staff Service has expired. Dated 4th Feb., 1881.

THE following admissions to the I. M. S. have been approved by Her Majesty:—

To be Surgns, dated 2nd October, 1880:—

BENGAL.—G. M. J. Giles, A. R. W. Sedgefield, E. F. H. Dobson, J. Shearer, Syed Hassan, R. J. Polden, Hem Chandra Banerji, Sambhu Chandra Nandi, A. H. Pierson, F. S. Peck, W. Deane, and P. de Conceicao.

MADRAS.—J. Le. Vangeyzel, H. N. V. Harington, G. M. E. McKee, Kavasji Cursetji Sanjana, Hormasji Merwanji Hakin, J. A. Burton, F. J. Doyle, Maneckshaw Jamshedji Kelawala, P. H. W. Boon, and Merwanji Pestanji Kharegat.

BOMBAY.—A. F. Ferguson, Kawasji Hormasji Mistri, G. E. Fooks, and J. W. T. Anderson.

THE following admissions to the S. C. made by the Govts. in India, and transfer to the Half-Pay List of the S. C., have been approved by Her Majesty:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. P. G. Kerans, from the 2nd West India Regt., dated 15th Sept., 1879, but to rank from 9th Aug., 1837. Lieut Warren Hastings, from the 2nd West India Regt., dated 29th Sept., 1879, but to rank from 28th Feb., 1874. Sub Lieut. A. C. Batten, from the 34th Foot, dated 5th Nov., 1879, but to rank from 10th Sept., 1875. Lieut. R. S. Burn, from the 19th Foot, dated 6th June, 1879, but to rank from 11th Sept., 1876. Lieut. J. H. Parsons, from the 63rd Foot, dated 8th Aug., 1879, but to rank from 11th Sept., 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—To be Lieutenant.—Lieut. E. R. J. Presgrave, from the 21st Foot, dated 19th Dec., 1878, but to rank from 11th Feb., 1875.

The transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List of the S. C. has been approved by H. M.:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Harris, dated 23rd March, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BAPTIST—April 14th, at Campbellpore, Punjab, the wife of T. Baptist, of a son.

MARSDEN—April 18th, at Merkara, Coorg, the wife of Mr. E. Marsden, Inspector of Schools, Coorg Commission, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—EGERTON—April 21st, at Lahore, William Mackworth Young, Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Egerton.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—April 18th, at Graceville, Bellary, Elizabeth, widow of the late J. C. Blake, of Bellary, aged 76.

FOSTER—April 19th, at Ghazipur, Adelaide Lavenia, wife of Fred. J. Foster, late Patrol, Inland Customs, aged 45 years and 10 months.

HARDY—April 17th, at Roorkee, Joseph Hardy, late Farrier Major, Bengal Artillery, aged 79 years.

WESTON—April 13th, at Meerut, Philip Ivor, child of Mrs. and Mr. Edwin Weston, aged 1 year and 8 months

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

FAIR-PLAY'S letter was not properly authenticated.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

MATTERS connected with Army reform are now-a-days discussed with an eagerness and interest which conclusively show the importance attached by the public to the question. Military critics appear to be pretty unanimous in recording their opinions that our soldiers are too young, and that the old feeling of *esprit de corps* that used to exist in regiments is fast disappearing. It is on the latter point we purpose to say a few words to-day. Regarding the youth of our soldiery, we will merely quote a saying of the Duke of Wellington, which runs counter to the view now taken of the matter:—"I have found," said the Duke, "that raw troops, however inferior to the old ones in manœuvering, are far superior to them in downright hard fighting with the enemy. At Waterloo the young ensigns and lieutenants, who had never before seen a battle, rushed to meet death as if they had been playing at cricket." But though the Duke undoubtedly had a large number of young troops with him at Waterloo, yet most of the glorious and bloody victories he achieved in the Peninsular war were won for him by the bull-dog courage and stubborn endurance of his veterans. The question of *esprit de corps* in regiments is one the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated. It is to a regiment what unity is to a family. If husband and wife do not agree, if the children are at sixes and sevens, confusion and discomfort reign in the house. If the Colonel does not get on with his officers, and if the officers do not pull well together, then squabbles and bad feeling are dominant in the regiment. *Esprit de corps* will take a regiment anywhere, and enable it to do anything. The lack of it takes the dash out of the whole battalion; and dogged obedience to duty and routine supplies the place of that vivacious spirit of enterprise which ensures success. In one of his former volumes Mr. Kinglake gives a vivid and graphic picture of what *esprit de corps* will enable men to do. It was at the battle of Inkerman, and the heavy mist on that memorable November morning often prevented the opposing forces from seeing each other. Under these circumstances, Colonel Egerton, with a wing of the 77th Foot, suddenly found himself right in front of a column of fifteen hundred Russians. Although Egerton's men only numbered two hundred and fifty-nine, they were, says Mr. Kinglake, highly disciplined, and full of trust in their leaders, in themselves, and in their regiment." The Russians, under the impression that they were in presence of a large force of English, halted in doubt and began to fire. On this Colonel Egerton turned to General Buller, by whose side he rode, and said: "These are the Russians, General, what shall I do?" The General's answer deserves being had in honourable remembrance:—"Charge them," he said simply. Nothing more. Nor did Colonel Egerton make any lengthy appeal to his men, "Halt," he said, "fire a volley, and charge," and so with a volley and a shout the little band charged through the driving mist and threw themselves on the foe. How they bravely struggled, and forming themselves into little groups, fought round some officer, or sergeant, or trusted comrade, all the time surrounded by these fearful odds, Mr. Kinglake sets forth in his own bright picturesque style. For the present purpose it is enough to say that the whole incident bears ample testimony to the splendid spirit of *esprit de corps* that animated the gallant 77th, and to the deeds that spirit enabled them to do.

Instances of this kind might of course be multiplied indefinitely. Every one acquainted with our native army knows to what an extent this feeling used to prevail in native regiments, and what a strong bond of union it was that united the European to the native when both were in the same corps. The sepoys looked up to the Colonel, who was truly their "ma-bap," in the best sense of the term, as they looked to him for advice and guidance, and to him they told their troubles and grievances. And he, on his part, was ever ready to help them in any way he could, and nothing pleased him better than to mix with his men when off duty, to look on at their sports and games, and to share their out-door amusements. The European company officer took the greatest pride and interest in his company. The Captain of No. 10, or the "light company," was indeed a proud man, and no sepoy was admitted into his little command unless he was a smart, well set-up soldier. No. 1 was the "Grenadier Company," and many a tall and stalwart Englishman has proudly marched past at the head of his Grenadiers, or led them gaily into action. The Light Company wore a little bugle over the number in their Kilmarnock caps, and the men of the Grenadier Company had a grenade in theirs. It is not difficult to understand how all these distinctions and differences among companies fostered the spirit of *esprit de corps*. Each Captain was bound to make his men as smart as he could, so as to be as like the crack company as possible. The ambition of every tall sepoy was to be in the Grenadier Company, of every smart one to be in the Light Company. One regiment vied with the other as to which was the best drilled and put in the finest appearance on parade, and thus a wholesome spirit of emulation and competition was kept up, which bore very excellent fruit on field service. But all these things have come to an end. The Grenadier and Light Companies were abolished long ago. The European Company officer has been abolished also. Regiments are too often officered by men whose only connection with them is due to the fact that at a certain period of their lives they had to be provided for on account of their seniority, and so they were sent to a regiment with a vacancy that suited them. Whether they suited the regiment did not matter. They were pitched into a corps which had to make the best of them. It is only fair to say that the system under which such things are possible is to blame, and not the officers themselves. But what becomes of *esprit de corps* when promotion goes simply by seniority, and the fact of a man having worked for years in a regiment, gives him no claim to promotion in that regiment if a senior outsider wants the appointment that is vacant. Of course no officer, however highly placed and however determined he might be to do justice to the army he commands, can fight single-handed against a system from which any man with soldierly instincts must recoil. Nor is it easy to describe the defects of that system, so that the general public shall clearly comprehend them. Let us suppose, however, that the present Secretary of State for War introduced a Staff Corps into the British Army; that he limited the number of officers with each regiment to seven; that of these about four were field officers, two were captains, and one was a subaltern; that he made the field officers do all the work the captains and subalterns formerly used to do, and that finally he mounted all these seven officers. Of course the idea would be scouted at as too ridiculous, and yet this farce has been tried in all sober seriousness on as noble a service as the world has ever seen—the Indian Army.

IT will be remembered that Reuter informed us that the Marquis of Hartington, replying to a deputation that waited on him on the 6th instant, promised to consult with the Indian Government on the subject of elementary education in India. The aim of the deputation was pretty well known from the circumstance that Mr. Adam had some time before been interviewed by the representatives of a party at home which is composed largely of men interested in the missionary institutions, which as yet form the only rivals to the Government institutions for the spread and maintenance of higher education in India. But it was impossible to gather what the sense of the Marquis of Hartington's reply to the deputation had been. The information to hand by the mail shows that the promise to consult with the Indian Government formed the very least of what the Marquis had to say. He began by expressing the satisfaction with which he had heard the disclaimer—a disclaimer which, we will say, was certainly not uncalled for—put forward by the leaders of the deputation of any intention of urging upon the Government of India any changes with the object of religious proselytism. It is easy to read between the lines in the following sentence, and to see that the Marquis of Hartington was really apprehensive that the intentions of the leaders in this raid against the higher educational system might be very naturally open to misapprehension:—"We are pledged in every way to the people of India not to interfere with their religious convictions, and I cannot but think that any proposal of change which might be accompanied by the slightest suspicion of an attempt to influence their religious opinions would, not unnaturally, very prejudicially affect the reception which such proposals would receive in India." The Marquis proceeded to remark dryly that he had no doubt, that, under the circumstances in which the Government was placed, he would be excused if he had not been anxious to investigate, or at all events to investigate with a view to change, any particulars of a system which did not appear to stand in immediate attention. Passing to the subject-matter of the memorial, on which the Secretary of State said the opinions of such men in India as the Marquis of Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, and Mr Adam could not fail to be of the greatest weight he, we are glad to see, was of opinion that if the Government of India have found it necessary to continue in the policy of direct encouragement to higher education, the reason is to be found in the fact that they had been able to rely less than had been anticipated on private effort and private resources. That is certainly the true note. It will be a great day for India when her colleges and universities can stand independent of such Government support. But we have not come to that yet; and the claim put forward on behalf of foreign institutions, which, however they may be conducted, draw the greater portion of their funds from monies contributed in a foreign country for missionary purposes, is one which it is impossible to concede. The memorialists' statement of their case will be read with some amazement in India. Their grievance was "that while £90,000 per annum was expended by Government for the education of about 3,500 undergraduates of the richer classes for lucrative appointments, the sum annually set apart for the elementary instructions of the children of the ryots and the poor generally in India did not yield 2*d.* for each child of school age.

THE Corporation makes but slow progress through its tedious task of considering the recommmendations of its Committee with regard to the amendments which it is desired to make in the bye-laws. We should have thought that the Corporation might, in ordinary cases, have adopted these recommendations *en bloc.* But it is a curious circumstance that the greatest difficulty was experienced on Monday in finding any single member of the Committee willing to give the recommendations of the collective body a lift by proposing them from his place as a member of the Corporation. One of these amendments in this way furnished an amusing instance of the democratic principle that virtue resides in the mass rather than in the individual. The Committee as a whole recommended the Corporation to go in for the abolition of the fees now paid to Town Councillors. But when the Chairman reached this proposal, no one could be got to move it, and it fell to the ground.

WHILE we hope great things from the Parsee Reform movement, we should be ungrateful not to notice the substantial benefit which it has already been incidentally the means of conferring upon us. It would be difficult to over-rate the importance, in a small way, of the position taken up by the Chairman of the Reform meeting:—to wit, that in a large assembly of eager orators it is desirable that no man should speak for more than five minutes at a time. Our respected friend, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, is nothing if he is not thorough: and he intends, of course, to bring forward an amendment in this sense before the Corporation concludes this revision. There will be a keen competition for the honour of seconding his motion.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

WE have, after all, had more propitious weather than had been expected for the University Boat Race this morning. A strong wind has been blowing from the East with extraordinary persistence for the last three weeks, keeping back vegetation and making the earth as white with dust and as parched-looking as it is in Bombay just before the monsoon. The weather has been remarkably bright and clear, and I have never known a winter in London so free from fogs; but the bitter penetrating wind has made even the strongest shiver. Poor Charles Kingsley sang the praises of the east wind, the "wind of God" as he called it; but it killed him at last, and since his death no one has been found rash enough to say a good word for it. It has, however, surpassed itself in intensity this year, and for the last week especially it has blown such a gale night and day that the river about Barnes, where the banks are low and afford no protection, has been a sea in which regular practice with outriggers was quite impossible. The consequence has been that both the University crews have had a final week of but intermittent training, and neither of them showed this morning such good form as one habitually associates with the race. But the wind, happily, moderated during the night, and the race was rowed on smooth water. The interest taken in the race was comparatively slight. As I live close to the Grove Park Rowing House, where the Cambridge men kept their boat, I walked along the bank through the Club grounds to nearly opposite the winning post just above the Ship at Northlake, and had a good view of the final quarter of a mile of the race. The crowd on either bank and on the barges moored in the river was not nearly so dense as usual. The hour fixed for the race, half-past eight, was too early to allow of any persons but enthusiasts coming from a distance to see it; and the public generally seemed to resent the slight put upon it by the crews, who, apparently to show their indifference to popular favour, determined to row on Friday instead of Saturday, though the tide would, of course, have been later to-morrow, and thousands of people who can take a holiday on Saturday are unable to get away from business on a Friday. There was, therefore, very little excitement or enthusiasm over the finish, and I never saw the crews so coldly received. The race must have been over before the boats reached Barnes Bridge, for, when they came in sight, Oxford was a good two lengths ahead and seemed to be leading without an effort. The men looked in excellent condition, and seemed to be capable of doing much more work, though the stroke oar appeared slightly flurried. There were, on the other hand, clear signs of distress in the Cambridge boat, bow looking as if he was knocked out of time altogether.

Of Mr. Gladstone's two great oratorical efforts this week, his Budget speech and the speech on the introduction of the Land Bill for Ireland, the latter must be pronounced by far the finer. The Budget has disappointed every one, and it is now seen that even such a master of finance as Mr. Gladstone cannot make bricks without straw, and that the splendid series of remissions of taxation which were possible to a Liberal Ministry, while the prosperity of the country was advancing "by leaps and bounds," cannot be resumed now that the tide of national wealth has reached high-water mark and begun to ebb. Mr. Gladstone's admission that the development of England's resources has been arrested, is all the more significant because it is wrung from one who has been reluctant to own that Sir Stafford Northcote's financial perplexities were due to any other cause than the ordinary Conservative incapacity to deal with finance. His calculations, based on the diminished yield of a penny in the income-tax last year, have been disputed; but he appears to have framed them carefully, and his conclusion is in harmony with the steady decline of trade and the uneasy feeling that prevails in business circles all over the country. Nor is any revival possible so long as this country has free imports only without free exports. Facilities of transit have now destroyed what Cobden used to call the "natural protection" on which the British farmer could rely, for corn can be brought from America at a price at which it cannot be profitably raised in this country; and, consequently, the agricultural interest is impoverished and the home market for English manufactures greatly curtailed. At the same time, one foreign market after another is blocked against our merchants and manufacturers, and there is no sign that either on the Continent or in America foreigners are beginning to grow weary of protection and to help in bringing on that era of universal free trade which the members of the Cobden Club still hopefully look forward to. Mr. Bright was very indignant the other day with Mr. Hermon for saying that other countries have prospered more with protection than we have with free trade. The great surviving apostle of free trade asks, contemptuously, how any sane man can suppose it would have been possible for this country to exist and flourish at all without cheap food for its workpeople. This argument is true enough, so far as it goes. Undoubtedly, free trade in food has kept wages down in this country, and enabled our manufacturers to undersell foreign rivals. But Mr. Bright shirks the question of the universal applicability and indeed necessity of free trade, which he and Cobden used to preach, when he fails altogether to explain why it is that France and America, though hampered by protection, have beaten England in the race for wealth. Our whole commercial policy will have to be reconsidered at an early date, for it is now certain that such free trade as we have can carry us no further. The business of the country is not increasing in quantity, while at the same time the profits made in trade are much smaller than they used to be. The determination of the present Government, with the assent of the people, to contract the bounds of the Empire, will prevent the opening of any fresh markets; and in those circumstances it may well be doubted if whoever succeeds Mr. Gladstone at the Exchequer will not have to make an even gloomier Budget statement next year.

Mr. Gladstone was at his best last night in explaining the scope of the comprehensive and intricate scheme the Cabinet has at last agreed upon for settling the Irish land problem. He seemed to me, however, to speak in a dejected tone, and not to feel any great confidence himself in the success of a measure which has been framed with great care, patience, and skill, but which, he must feel, involves the acceptance of the opinion he has hitherto always discountenanced, that freedom of contract must be abandoned in Ireland as unsuited to Irish ideas. There was in his speech none of the abounding vigour and radiant consciousness of doing what was right that distinguished his orations in favour of the abolition of the Irish Church. He seemed rather to plead that he had done the best he could to solve a most complex and difficult question. No doubt, he was oppressed by the feeling that the resignation of the Duke of Argyll was significant of a defection which must take place among the moderate Liberals when they have had time to study closely the principles and details of the new Bill. He could not but know, too, that the concession he now makes to the Irish tenant of that right of property in the soil which he indignantly denied him in 1870 must encourage the Irish Land League to persevere in its exertion for the expropriation of those landlords who form one of the main elements of English strength in Ireland. Indeed, an ironical cheer from the Opposition, when he referred to self-government, drew from him the remark that he thought Irishmen would not be satisfied till they governed their country in their own way, as Scotchmen govern Scotland now. This incautious admission of the insufficiency of his previous programme shows how quickly and impulsively Mr. Gladstone catches up other people's ideas. Mr. John Morley, in the *Fortnightly Review* for this month, puts forward this claim, which Mr. Gladstone now apparently concedes, for giving Ireland equal rights to those long enjoyed by Scotland. Both he and Mr. Gladstone overlook one important difference in the cases of Scotland and Ireland—I mean the difference of race. The Celtic race in Scotland is in a minority, and the rule of that country has always belonged in constitutional times to the Saxon population of the Lowlands, who are of the same race as the inhabitants of the northern counties of England. The Highlanders were treated with the greatest harshness till, their rebellious spirit being subdued by massacres, forced emigration, and poverty, they acquiesced in the order of Government agreed upon between the English and the Scottish Lowlanders. Besides, even among the Highland clans with Celtic patronymics, there is a large infusion of Scandinavian blood, so that the antipathy with which the Celt regards other races, and which was one of the main causes of the French revolution as it is of modern French socialism, was never so vindictive in the Scottish Highlands as it is to this day in Ireland. In the latter country, the concession of Home Rule would be absolutely fatal to the hope of maintaining a permanent connexion between Ireland and England. Mr. Gladstone, however, stops short of granting anything in the shape of Home Rule at present. He simply transfers to the tenant a large slice of the landlord's proprietary rights, without offering the landlord any compensation, though he admits that the majority of Irish landlords have exercised their rights with fairness, and even with liberality. You will not expect me, nor would it be becoming on my part, to give an off-hand opinion on the provisions of the complicated measure which even experts are not supposed to be able to discuss till they have digested it during the Easter holidays. The real question is, if the Irish landlords and the upholders of vested interests in this country are willing to sacrifice a good deal in the hope of keeping what will remain. If they decide on resistance, their only chance of success lies in resisting firmly and boldly. If, on the other hand, they intend to give way on the question of principle, I hope they will not mar the effect of the surrender by a vexatious opposition on matters of detail. They would, by mere peddling criticism, lose all the credit of a policy of conciliation.

The action to be taken by the Conservative party with regard to the Land Bill depends wholly on the result of Lord Beaconsfield's illness. Their great chief is so excellent a tactician, and has won so completely the confidence of the party, that his advice would be implicitly obeyed. I am inclined to think myself that, considering the apathy of the English people with reference to remedial measures in Ireland, and the certainty that changes in the tenure of Irish land would be quickly followed by organized attacks on English landlords, Lord Beaconsfield would determine to fight the Ministry on this issue. But there is no saying what a new leader would do. Lord Beaconsfield himself is very anxious that the succession should fall to Earl Cairns, but many of the old Tories, who have only bowed reluctantly beneath Lord Beaconsfield's yoke, are said to be resolved on having a man of their own class to lead them, and on not submitting to a mere lawyer. Earl Cairns, too, is wanting in many-sidedness, and especially in the social gifts and graces required in the leader of a great political party. Then, his piety is against him. It is all very well for a party leader to declare himself occasionally, as a matter of State policy, "on the side of the Angels," but a man given to long prayers and to all the ostentatious religious observances of the Evangelical or Orange school of theology, which is really a form of Dissent rather than a development of the tolerant Church of England system, has too little of the man of the world in him to be acceptable to politicians who live only for the present and care little or nothing about a future life. Still, Lord Cairns's intellectual superiority is so marked, and he has shown of late years such capacity for the mastery of all political questions, that to pass him over would be to run the risk of breaking up the Conservative party. A reconstruction of parties seems to me to be inevitable as soon as Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone are both removed from the political stage; and it cannot be long before death claims as his own both these mighty leaders. Mr. Gladstone alone is powerful enough to combine Whigs and Radicals in one Ministry. Lord Beaconsfield, on the other hand, is the only Conservative of our time whose name carries weight with the English people, and this because he has never been afraid of the people, but has always maintained that to trust them fully was the wisest Conservatism. When these chiefs are taken away, you will probably have left a party of Tories pure and simple, an extreme Left of determined Radicals, and a middle party of Liberal-Conservatives. It seems probable that, but for the east wind, Lord Beaconsfield would have recovered by this time from the sharp attack of illness which has excited such anxiety throughout the country. It is pleasant to see that Mr. Gladstone has followed the example set him by his great rival last year, and again recently, and has been a constant inquirer in Curzon Street as to the condition of the illustrious patient. It is better that some feeling of human sympathy should draw these statesmen towards one another at the close of their career, than that they should, like Pitt and Fox, know no companionship with one another except in the Abbey "where, taming thought to human pride, the mighty chiefs sleep side by side." The doctors say that the difficulty with Lord Beaconsfield is to keep him quiet. His mind is incessantly at work, and he worries himself about the Transvaal business in particular to such an extent as to retard his recovery. I see Lord Roseberry has discovered that even Lord Beaconsfield's faults are those of a too zealous patriot, and it is a pity that he and Mr. Gladstone did not make this discovery before the late Ministry was exposed to unmeasured vituperation in Midlothian for its unequalled wickedness. It is not only the pity excited by the near approach of death which will assign to Lord Beaconsfield a place among the most patriotic of English statesmen. He may have been too much given to ostentation, but we must remember that David Hume sneered at Chatham as a charlatan and Cobden at Palmerston, just as many philosophers of our own day do at Disraeli. I only hope, for England's sake, that a few more such charlatans may arise to illustrate her history.

The Greek question is far from settled yet, although the Powers have unanimously agreed that Turkey has conceded all that she ought to be asked to concede. It is said at Athens that King George and his Ministry dare not give way now, but this may be only part of the game of brag which those inveterate gamblers, the Greeks, know how to play so well. I fancy, however, that French statesmen believe war will break out in the East, or they would not have been in such a hurry to despatch a large force against the tribes on the border of Tunis, so that it may be in readiness to seize what France looks upon as her share of the spoils of Turkey when the conflict begins. The overthrow of the Italian Ministry, which has not opposed this aggressive action of the French Government, is a foreshadowing of the discussions that will spring up in Europe about the division of the plunder.

I hear that the Directors of the P. and O. Company have determined to fix sixty years of age as the limit of active service for their captains. Under this new rule, which is adopted chiefly for the purpose of making promotion flow more freely, Captains Methven, Hyde, Rennoldson, Parish, and other well-known and still capable commanders retire on pensions. I believe, however, that the granting of these pensions is exceptional, and that it is not intended to create a permanent pension list.

J. M. M.

P.S.—The latest news about the Land Bill is that it is likely to be accepted by the great majority of Irish members as satisfactory. At a meeting held to-day this feeling was very strongly expressed.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The execution of the Commander of the Fort of Dummul, referred to by your correspondent "Old Hubli" in the Overland Summary of the 10th March, is a matter of considerable interest; and you will, perhaps, allow me to state the result of some investigations that I made many years ago, with the object of clearing up the obscurity that attaches to the transaction.

Dummul was taken by the force engaged in the pursuit of Doondiah Waugh, under the orders of Colonel Arthur Wellesley, on the 26th July, 1800. The first (or Colonel Gurwood's) collection of the Wellesley despatches contains the following brief description of the action:—"I have the pleasure to inform you that I stormed and got possession of Dummul this morning. I attacked it in three places, at the gateway and on two faces, and carried it with a trifling loss, which was to be attributed chiefly to the eagerness of the soldiers to get upon the ladder, and it broke." (Vol. I., page 190.)

There is here no reference to the incident pointed at by the tradition which your correspondent mentions, nor is there any in the more detailed account, which, with the G. O. issued to the troops after the action, will be found at pages 72-73 of the 2nd volume of the Supplementary Despatches. I suspect that Colonel Wellesley's correspondence bearing on the subject was intentionally omitted from these volumes.

There is, however, an interesting letter at page 484 of the same volume, which throws some light on the matter. Col. Stevenson, who had been 2nd in command at Dummul, afterwards held the office of Collector of Malabar, and seems to have asked Col. Wellesley to procure for him the same summary powers as he (Col. Wellesley) exercised at Dummul. In replying on the 1st July, 1801, Col. Wellesley refers rather reluctantly and apologetically to the Dummul episode, and advises Col. Stevenson that these extraordinary powers ought never to be exercised, but that all prisoners should be tried by court-martial.

The facts of the case (which can be verified by the official records in Bombay) are, I believe, briefly as follows:—Col. Wellesley did order the summary execution of one of the men taken at Dummul, who was accordingly hanged in the gateway of the Fort. It was afterwards discovered that the person hanged was not guilty of the offence that had been laid to his charge (the precise nature of which I forget). He was the last representative of an old Lingayet family, which had for many generations borne the title "Kenchengowda Bahadur Desaie," and was related to, or connected with, the royal house of Mysore. Col. Wellesley, before he left India, wrote to the Government of Bombay, and at his intercession a special concession was made to the family of the Desaie, and his widow was allowed to adopt a son to whom the title and estates were continued. The descendant of this adopted son having joined in the rebellion of 1857, his life and states were forfeited, and the title is now extinct.

The storming of Dummul seems to have given rise to other difficulties which are referred to in a letter to the Resident at Poona of the 20th September, 1800 (see page 169 of the same volume).

These brief notes may possibly be of use to any one who cares to pursue the history of those troubled times in the S. M. Country. It has often occurred to me that the Duke of Wellington's Indian despatches would form an excellent text-book in all the public schools in India. They are models of style, full of historical interest, and abound with pithy remarks on Indian and European character that ought to be placed before all natives of India who wish to understand the political history of their country. In their present form (about 25 volumes) they are practically inaccessible; but a selection of the letters written while he served in India might be made under the auspices of the Government if no copyright difficulties intervene.—I remain, &c.,

2nd April, 1881. S.

RETIREMENT OF DR. MUNDAY.

SURGEON DAVID MUNDAY, of the Bombay Army, is, we hear, about to retire from among us, after completing an official career of more than forty years in different grades of the Indian Medical Department. Throughout that long period he has borne many of the hardships attending active service in garrison and in the field, yet have few Englishmen come out of such an ordeal with so little damage to their constitution, or so little necessity for absolute rest, as seems to be felt by Dr. Munday. We believe it is only family considerations that have made him resolve to leave this country, at all events for the present. He will be much missed by his numerous patients, among whom he enjoys a high degree of popularity, alike for his professional skill and for the kindness which makes it freely available to the poor. His services were considered and acknowledged to be so meritorious by the authorities of the Medical Department, that it was hoped by himself and expected by all his friends that a step of Army rank might have been given him on his retirement from the service as an honorary distinction. This, we trust, may yet be conferred upon him. The following is the official record of Dr. Munday's war services:—"Present at the bombardment of Fort Manora and landing at Kurrachee with H. M.'s 40th Regiment; accompanied the sick and wounded of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's and the 17th Regiment from Khelat and Ghuznee to Bombay; the storming and surrender of Multan Town and Fort in 1848-49; the campaign of the Punjab and engagement of Guzerat; the surrender of the Sikh army and the expelling of Dost Mahomed beyond the Khyber Pass in 1849; the Persian Expedition; engagement of Khooshab; bombardment and fall of Mahomerah. Held medical charge of the staff army from Bushire to Mahomerah; held medical charge of two companies of the advancing army from Allahabad to Cawnpore under Major Haliburton, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; present in the entrenchment of Cawnpore while surrounded by the Gwalior insurgents. Received special thanks of Government for service during the Mutiny; was placed in medical charge of the sick and wounded proceeding from Cawnpore to Allahabad and Benares; placed by the Bengal Government in medical charge of the steam frigate Semiramis in the Calcutta river; accompanied H. M.'s 31st Regiment to China; present at the landing at Pehtang, the engagement and capture of the Taku forts, and the advance with the army towards Pekin; was on out-post duty with H. M.'s 31st Regiment. Received 4 medals and 6 clasps."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Parliament re-assembled yesterday after the Easter recess.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Mr. Gladstone announced that he would in a fortnight move an address to Her Majesty the Queen to erect a monument to the Earl of Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House then resumed the debate upon the Irish Land Bill. The Right Hon. E. Gibson (member for Dublin University) denounced the policy of the Government, and an acrimonious debate followed.

A motion for the adjournment of the House until 9 p.m. on Tuesday was agreed to as a tribute of respect to the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

UNEASINESS IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Native Christians of Algeria are excited and reinforcements of 50,000 French troops are being sent thither to repress any insurrectionary movement.

TUNISIAN AFFAIRS.

ALGIERS, APRIL 25.

Owing to heavy rains the operations of the French forces in Tunis have been suspended.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Cotherston left here for Bombay to-day.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left Canal on 25th inst. at 6 p.m. for Bombay.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Daphne, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay on Monday evening.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera		**4 5-16d.**

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		**84⅝**
4½ do. do.		**91⅞**
3 do.	**Consols for account**	**101⅛**
5 do.	**French Rente, 1872**	**120¼**
Bar Silver		**52¼**
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan		**103½**

Arrivals.—Madras, Sunbeam, and Malwa.
Departure.—Bothal.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 26, 7-50 A.M.

Mail steamer Kashgar, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 26, 4-50 P.M.

Mail steamer Khiva, from Bombay, arrived.

MR. M. D. KAVANAGH, perhaps better known as "Counsel for the ex-Gaekwar", has addressed a communication to the Viceroy, submitting that the installation of the boy on the gadhee of Baroda was contrary to the treaty engagements between the British Government and the Baroda State, and the sunnud by Earl Canning to the Gaekwar, dated 11th March, 1862, and was opposed to the precepts and directions of the Hindu religion and Hindu Laws, and further that the boy is neither legitimately nor illegitimately connected with the house of the Gaekwars of Baroda.

CAPTAIN YATE, Political Assistant to Colonel St John, goes home shortly on eighteen months' furlough, travelling through Persia and Russia, a line of country traversed by several English travellers of late.

THE Home Government, it is stated, has still not sanctioned the permanent retention of Pishin and Chaman, but the occupation will endure till the autumn under any circumstances.

MR. A. O. HUME, C.B., is to be appointed Senior Member of the N.-W. P. Board of Revenue, on Mr. H. S. Reid's retirement, and not Mr. Carmichael, who, however, will continue to act as Senior Member during Mr. Hume's absence.

THE movement of troops into the Bheel country was not due, the *Pioneer* believes, to any great excess having been committed, but to the representations made by the local officers at Kherwarra, who apprehended serious disturbances owing to the threatening attitude of the tribesmen. As only the Meywar Bheel Corps is at Kherwarra, it was held to be imperative to send other troops into the district. It would be unwise to run the risk of a sudden riot, in which the lives of European officers might be lost.

SEVERAL Bokhara merchants, as they call themselves, have passed through Lahore *en route* to the Sirhind shrine, where Syud Abdul Mabid, the heir-apparent of the Bokhara throne, is. These people, the Lahore paper states, confirm the news that Russian troops had reached Bokhara, that the Russian engineers have selected a site in the north of Bokhara for the purpose of building a fort, and that they are also engaged in making outworks for its defence. They say nothing about the death of the Ameer.

THE present aspect of affairs in some of the Native States of Rajputana, the Lahore paper says, is far from satisfactory. It is reported that the various thakurs and jagirdars in the Bikanir State have conjointly sent a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy inveighing against the tyranny and oppression of the Maharaja, and that a large number of men, who had laid similar complaints before the British Agent and had been put into prison on their return to their homes although an assurance of pardon had been given them, have engaged a European counsel to represent them at Simla.

A TELEGRAM to the Allahabad paper from Simla, April 24th, states:—"No such complete submission as that of the Waziris has ever been known on the frontier, and the effect on the other tribes will be a most healthy one. A telegram received this morning states that the force will march to-day from Jundola in the direction of the Mana Khel villages, the Chiefs with General Kennedy having undertaken to coerce that section and to secure the person of the ringleader, who has not come in. They are most anxious to propitiate the British and have agreed to feed the troops, to provide escort for survey parties, and to give as many hostages as are required. Not even a series of sharp engagements would have produced the sensation upon the frontier which the unconditional submission of the most warlike tribes, from Peshawur to Quetta, has excited."

"THE Chief" of *Vanity Fair* learns that the Czar is a complete prisoner, scarcely ever leaving his palace save to walk in the grounds attached to it. These grounds are constantly guarded by a chain of Cossacks so closely posted that not a creature can enter or leave without being seen. If we could imagine Her Majesty confined to the garden at the back of Buckingham Palace, we might form some idea of the existence inflicted on the Autocrat of All the Russias. The Empress, who is considered free from danger, traverses St. Petersburg without an escort.

***Life* remarks that there is a flutter of expectation among the *grandes dames* of Liberal complexion whose husbands have not peerages as yet, but expect coronets. The number of these aspirants exceeds one hundred, and their chance is approaching, for the Premier has declared positively that, should the Lords prove recalcitrant as regards his Land Bill, he will not forget the precedent of Lord Grey in 1833. That this measure will not be suffered to pass without opposition is assumed by anticipation, and should this prediction be verified, there will be twenty new patents created by a stroke of the pen.**

THAT Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn should have been passed over in filling the vacant appointment of Constable of the Tower has caused considerable surprise in the service clubs. Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, is the second "Gunner" selected to fill the ancient office. During the present century his predecessors have been the Marquis of Cornwallis, the first Marquis of Hastings, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Combermere, Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Sir George Pollock, Sir William Gomm, and Sir Charles Yoke.

THE impecuniosity of the Porte is beginning to tell on the discipline of the Turkish troops, the *Pall Mall Gazette* notes. "Among those whom Dervish Pasha left at Scutari after the Dulcigno expedition, there were some four battalions whose term of service expired in December last. As soon as their time was up, they clamoured to be sent home. For three months they allowed themselves to be put off with promises never fulfilled; but on the 22nd ultimo their patience was exhausted, and they turned out *en masse* from their barracks and proceeded with loaded rifles to the *konak* of the military commandant, where they demanded in no mild terms their disbandment and arrears of pay, threatening, in case of refusal, to burn the Government offices and march across the country to join Ali Pasha of Gussinje. The number of loyal troops in Scutari being wholly insufficient to coerce the mutineers, the commandant pledged himself by all the most sacred oaths to obtain satisfaction for them from Constantinople within a fort night, giving them meanwhile as a pledge for the fulfilment of his promise possession of all the military posts about the town. Considering that fully a quarter of the men now under arms throughout the Ottoman Empire are time-expired soldiers whom the Government cannot afford to disband, this incident is not without gravity."

THE *Cologne Gazette* of April 7th publishes the following:—"The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, the eldest son of the Grand Duke Constantine (eldest brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.) was arrested the night before last by a captain and two lieutenants, in the small village of Sablino, situated on the rail-road to Moscow, and was immediately afterwards interned in a castle of his father's, near St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke, whose name was mentioned some years ago in connection with a diamond theft, is now under suspicion of being concerned in political intrigues in favour of his father. It is not known whether his father was privy to these intrigues."

THE following is from the *Medical Press and Circular*. It is not easy to see why the fact that the patient was Lord Beaconsfield made, as the *Press* contends it did, all the difference:—"Dr. Quain, we believe, at first refused to consult with Dr. Kidd, but on the assurance that Lord Beaconsfield was not under homœopathic treatment (though attended by a professed homœopath), and on the advice of those highest in the profession, he eventually felt bound to obey her Majesty's command, and visit the distinguished patient. The situation was a difficult one, and we imagine the public would have been very angry if so valuable a life as that of Lord Beaconsfield had been imperilled even for a moment by an incompatibility of practitioners, which would not be clearly understood. Dr. Quain elected to sacrifice his own feeling rather than incur the responsibility of refusing his aid when it was called for by the Queen and urgently needed by one of England's greatest statesmen. The circumstances, as we have said, had no precedent, and will give no reason for the same course being pursued in other cases; and we feel bound publicly to acquit Dr. Quain of any avoidable infraction of professional propriety and to approve of the advice on which he acted."

MR. GORST asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons whether a joint letter of condolence on the recent disasters to the British arms in the Transvaal, containing advice as to the further prosecution of the war, had been addressed to her Majesty by Cetewayo, late King of Zululand, and Langilabalele, now in captivity at Lobbins Island; and whether the interests of the public service would allow of this letter being laid upon the table of the House, Mr. G. Duff having replied that information on the subject would soon be before the House, Mr. Gorst said:—Does the right hon. gentleman acknowledge that there is such a letter, and that it will be laid before the House? (Opposition cheers.) Mr. G. Duff.—Most unquestionably there is such a letter, and I may add that the letter from Cetewayo is a very remarkable one. (Laughter and ironical cheers.) He speaks of the death of soldiers as a soldier should speak of them—gravely and seriously—and it would be of some advantage to the hon. member if he would take a lesson from the tone of the letter. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

THE retirement of the Duke of Argyll from the Cabinet, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will excite feelings of regret apart from those naturally occasioned by the loss of the most strenuous debater among the Liberal peers, on the eve of a fierce struggle in the House of Lords. No member of the Ministry, save its chief, contributed more to the enlightenment of the nation as to the true moral and political bearings of both the Eastern Question and the Afghan war than the late Privy Seal. From his first trumpet blast when he described "the Turks and how we have been helping them" at a public meeting in Glasgow in September, 1876, down to his impeachment of the Afghan policy of the Government in the great demonstration at Leeds at the close of 1879, he was weariless in his exertions to bring home to the heart and conscience of the nation the responsibilities and the duties of England in the East. No one had a clearer insight into the true policy which should have been pursued in that prolonged crisis, and no one was more courageous and unflinching in giving expression to his sentiments. His vigorous resolution and indomitable persistency served the nation well in that troubled time; and although we may admit that the present sacrifice was inevitable, no one can hear without regret that the country is no longer to enjoy the Duke of Argyll's services.

NEWS has reached Paris and London of the almost total destruction of Col. Flatters's surveying expedition which was engaged in exploring a route for the proposed trans-Sahara railway. At the end of January the caravan had reached Izatman Tikmis, near Amaghdor, and Ittaghen, chief of the Toureg Hoggar tribe, had sent guides to conduct it to Assiou, whence it was to return to Algeria. There was some uneasiness at the warlike appearance of the Chief himself, and remonstrances had been offered, both in France and Algeria, to a mission which, headed by a distinguished officer, would have a military character, yet would be too weak to confront hostility. A smaller and palpably pacific expedition was urged as safer and more expedient. Colonel Flatters, however, was eager to distinguish himself, and his services were accepted. The details of what occurred after his last despatch are still unknown, but on the 28th of March four natives reached Ouargla half dead with hunger and fatigue. They state that four days' journey from Air, one of the Sahara oases, the mission was attacked and the greater part killed. The spot is believed to be Taghajit, to the south of Assiou, the latter being the point where the caravan routes from Algeria and Tunis meet, one route leading thence to the Soudan. M. Dianous and Quartermaster Pobeguih, with 63 men, escaped and fell back, being rejoined by the guides, who disclaimed all complicity in the massacre. These survivors were deluded by the protestations of friendship of the Toureg Hoggar tribe and ate a quantity of dates offered by them. The dates were poisoned, and M. Dianous and 28 men died from the effects. Pebeguin, with the remaining 30 men, continued to retreat, but was hemmed in at a point four days' march from Hassi-el-Messeguem, whence he despatched the four natives to Ouargla for succour. The Khalif of Ouargla at once set out with 400 Arabs, but there was little hope of the remnant of the mission being found alive, as it had but scanty supplies of food and ammunition. The Touregs, who are believed to have committed this massacre, are the tribe who murdered Major Gordon Laing, on his way from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, in 1826.

OF the position of Greece, the *Times* correspondent at Athens wrote on March 27:—"No one has a right to throw hard words at Greece if she fights or if she fails. If she could have foreseen what has happened, no one in the country would have taken the responsibility of acting as they have acted. If Europe or any friend of Greece among the European Powers foresaw it, she should have been warned; if none did, how could she have been expected to? And not having been warned, how could she be expected to act otherwise than as she has acted? The position certainly is grave, and the dangers to Greece are great, but "between the devil and the deep sea" which shall she choose to fall into? If any one advises her to avoid war, will he advise her to accept the alternative, which is certainly worse than war, *me iudice*? It is not a question of advising Greece to keep out of trouble—that would have been in place six months ago—but of advising her to jump where she is most likely to strike on her feet, and then of not throwing the blame entirely on Greece, which is only to blame for having interpreted too enthusiastically the friendly assurances of the Great Powers. When the Powers all withdrew their opposition to the mobilization of the Greek army, they knocked away the pin that had kept Greece motionless. She must launch now or wreck on the stocks. The clearly best course for Greece is, to my mind, to fall with some honour, if she must fall, but at any rate not so to fall that she shall add the contempt of her friends to the antipathy of her enemies. This, I believe, is the opinion of the most sober and rationally disposed of the Greeks, who perfectly well feel that to retreat now without striking a blow or receiving one would make the nation ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world, and justify those who have always accused the Greeks of being a fussy and pretentious people, who talk much and do nothing. A great deal, of course, now depends on the opinion expressed by the Governments of Europe on the Turkish *ultimatum*, but I have not the slightest expectation that it will—as we have it here to-day—be accepted, unless the advice of the Powers to accept it be given in such manner as to amount to a command."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25TH APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·795
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, ESE, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	308

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Dr. Hunter's Memorial, Byramjee Hall, 5 p. m.
Meeting, Rahanumai Mazdiashna Sabba, 6 p.m.
and, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Appollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "H. M.'s Pinafore," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Surat (s), from Venice; Red Star (s), Tyne; Culna (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. G. Tenesserim (s), to Kurrachee; W. G. Davis, Havre; Geo. Moon, E. Point; Arrow (s), Cutch; Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Quick Step	Bartholomaus.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Grand Finale	Ariele	Otto Bach.
Valse	Visionen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Galop	Immer Fidle	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MEETING.—A general meeting of Parsees in connection with the Rahanumai Mazdiashna Sabha will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 6 p. m., when the remaining propositions will be laid before them for adoption.

THEFT.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Ally yesterday reported to the police the theft of eight silver bangles from off the person of his child aged five years.

A SUIT BY A BANK.—At the High Court yesterday a suit brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank against Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was called on in Mr. Justice West's Court. None of the parties appeared, and the case was struck out.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to the carriage of a Khojah gentleman took fright yesterday morning on the Mazagon Road, and bolted with the carriage to and near the Common Jail, where it came into collision with another carriage, which was slightly damaged.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Babajee Bhowanee, a cooly, while walking along the Coombarwada Lane, had his left forearm cut by a copper sheet projecting from the side of a bullock cart. He was removed to the Goculdas Hospital for treatment.

DETENTION OF THE POONA MAIL.—The up Poona mail train yesterday did not arrive at Boree Bunder til 11-30 p. m., instead of at 10-45 a. m. The late arrival was due to a stoppage at Pattus Station, near Dhond, caused by the failure of the engine, which necessitated another locomotive being sent for from Poona.

CORRECTION.—Jamshedji Kavasji writes:—"With reference to a paragraph in your yesterday's issue, under the heading of 'Charge of Defamation,' I beg to make the following corrections, viz.:—That I never was employed by the complainant, but on the other hand was a partner with him; that His Worship, Mr. Cooper, never ordered me to hand over the ships' certificates to the complainant, but referred this and the account between me and the complainant to arbitration."

AN ADMITTED CLAIM.—Before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday, Ramchund Mega and others sued Shunker Ramchunderjee to recover Rs. 3,646 on an adjusted account. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, which, he said, had been inserted in his schedule filed in the Insolvency Court. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,646, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against the defendant's person. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs.

THEFTS.—Gunoo Babajee *alias* Eknath Babajee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a pugree, the property of Chintoo Narayen. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months, and also to receive ten stripes with a cat-o'-nine tail.—Mooktee Baloo was charged before the same magistrate with stealing two gold earrings, the property of Rama Gopal, residing at Wadee Bunder. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

A SUIT ON A REDRAFT.—A suit brought by Mr. John Mackinlay and others against Cursetjee Rustomjee Setna was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Nana and Hormusjee, for the defendant. Mr. Farran asked that the case be transferred to the list of long causes, as defendant wished to apply for the issue of a commission to Liverpool. Defendant had made too consignments of rice to Liverpool through the plaintiffs in December last, in respect of which a redraft for Rs. 22,427 had been received. Against each of the consignments the defendant had drawn to the extent of £5,500. The defence was, that the rice had been undersold. Mr. Inverarity said that the plaintiffs had been given absolute discretion to sell, and his Lordship having refused to transfer the case, Mr. Farran withdrew from the defence. The claim was proved, and a verdict was given for plaintiffs for Rs. 22,427, with interest and costs.

THE 3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY.

"WELL-WISHER" sends us a cheque for Rs. 10 towards a fund for giving to the 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry, just returned from the front, a public acknowledgment of their services similar to that accorded to the 1st Grenadiers on their arrival here some months since. We shall be happy to receive other subscriptions towards this object, and to make them over to Colonel Stack to provide an entertainment for his war-worn sowars.

PARSEE RELIGIOUS REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cheroot" evidently knows everything about everything and everybody. His assurance reminds one of the "I am Sir Oracle" class of debaters, who, like the Ancient Mariner, take hold of you by your collar and din into your ears their opinion and grievances, and you must hear their story out if you expect a reasonably speedy release from that sturdy grasp and that thundering voice. "Cheroot" has told his tale and made his assertions. Can he substantiate what he says? "S. J. Padshah, though a Parsee, hates the Zend Avesta." "The Parsee religion, consistently and avowedly, is monotheism." "Knowing the writer to be an attaché to the Theosophists' Society, I do not wonder that he attributes such glaring inconsistency to the Zoroastrian religion." "I suspect it is inspired by that erratic association." "He declares himself a Pantheist, and yet he belongs to a society of Theosophists." I must confess, I never saw so many misstatements—all but one of a personal nature—crowded into so very few lines. Who told "Cheroot" that I hated the Zend Avesta? What has my membership in the Theosophical Society to do with the religious tenets of the Parsees? He *suspects* that I wrote under the inspiration of a deluded imagination. Can I not be a Pantheist and a Theosophist at one and the same time? If not, your reason, sapient "Cheroot," your reason? Does he know what Mrs. Siddons once said to the haberdasher in a tragedy voice—"But will it wash?" And I, too, ask, will it wash?

It is true that I am a Pantheist. I *do not hate* the Avesta. On the contrary, my veneration for that sacred fragment—for it is a fragment—is great. I value it and cherish it as I cherish and value the sermon on the Mount, the Vedas and the Dhammapad. My contributions to the "Theosophist" on Zoroaster and his religion will sufficiently prove it. But I cannot help asserting once more that the Avesta as interpreted by Spiegel, Haug, Bleech, and Brown on the one hand, and Mr. Kama and the dustoors on the other, is full of contradictions. No monotheists can reconcile them. Again, there are passages which have been left unexplained and untranslated. Why? Because pantheism alone can dissipate the obscurity of the Avesta and reconcile the contradictions. Say, rather the contradictions do not exist for the pantheist. I am prepared, if challenged, to prove that the Avesta teaches pantheism of the highest and purest character. But where is the Parsee who will dare look truth in the face and be not branded as a non-Zoroastrian and a hater of the Avesta, as I have been branded by the lighted end of a "Cheroot?"

I suppose I have enough of manliness and courage to face any meeting of the Rahanumai Sabha, the more so since I have the honour to be a member of that body. But certainly I shall not speak to-morrow evening, for I am no orator "as Brutus is," and I do not choose to wreck myself on the waves of stormy monotheism.

Breach Candy, April 26. S. J. PADSHAH.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. Cook, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

THE POLICE QUARTERS AT BYCULLA.

Sir Frank Souter asked to be allowed, before the business of the day commenced, to draw the attention of the Council to the building at Byculla, next the Jewish Synagogue, which was intended for police quarters. He thought the Council ought to take prompt action in the matter, as it would otherwise probably involve considerable additional expenditure, and occasion no little inconvenience to the police; and for that reason he had already communicated with the acting Municipal Commissioner on the subject. The contractor had undertaken to finish the building by the 1st November next; and as on that very day, the lease of the quarters at present occupied by the police expired, the building at Byculla ought to be ready at that date. If that was not done, the probability was that the police would be ejected from their present quarters, at the date of the expiry of the lease. Rs. 90,000 had been sanctioned for the building, at Byculla, and the work was going on; but it was the duty of the Council, Sir Frank Souter thought, to satisfy themselves that the work was under efficient supervision, lest it should afterwards be said that, owing to mistakes in the construction of the building, the original grant had swelled to something like Rs. 1,25,000 or more. The designs were made by Mr. McEwen, but Sir Frank was not aware of Mr. McEwen having ever before carried out any work of the kind; and although Sir Frank had no doubt that Mr. McEwen was a most excellent and hard working officer, he did not know that he was a qualified architectural engineer; no one could tell him of his having designed and carried out any building. The police quarters built at Pydhonee, were a discredit to the municipal engineers who built them; and Sir Frank was anxious that the same mistakes were not repeated in the building now going on at Byculla. They should, therefore, have the plans examined and the matter placed beyond a doubt; and satisfy themselves that the money sanctioned for these police quarters, was not going to be swamped.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that, whatever might be thought of the plans, there could be no two opinions as to the stability of the building. He could not consent to have the work taken out of the hands of the Deputy Executive Engineer, but he (Dr. Weir) would have the plans submitted to an architect.

Sir Frank Souter said he would be quite satisfied, if the plans were submitted to a competent architect.

Colonel Hancock said the proper person to refer to, would be the Consulting Engineer. The question was not one of architectural beauty; the Police Commissioner was only anxious as to the sufficiency of the place.

Mr. Raghunath said their Consulting Engineer was quite competent to give an opinion as to the stability and sufficiency of the building.

Colonel Hancock said he did not see how they could take the work out of Mr. Braham's hands.

Sir Frank Souter said he did not know that the work was in Mr. Braham's hands at all; on the contrary, his impression was that the work was wholly in Mr. McEwen's hands.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that, if any fault was to be found with the architectural design, the proper time to do so was when the plans were submitted. Now he (Mr. Nowrojee) did not quite understand, whether the Police Commissioner had any doubt as to the stability of the building or anything else.

Sir Frank Souter said it was not as to stability, for there were dead walls seven or eight feet thick in the veranda, and other parts, which checked ventilation in the Poydhonee police quarters. He saw the plans of the building, but he had no idea at the time of the want of ventilation, which impaired the usefulness of the building.

The Municipal Commissioner said the question stood this way. He had referred the plans to Mr. Walton, and he would refer them further to the Consulting Engineer for his opinion.

Colonel Hancock asked if there was any doubt as to the stability of the Poydhonee quarters.

Sir Frank Souter remarked, that he had no fear of the Poydhonee building tumbling down for a hundred centuries (a laugh,) but the question was as to the thickness of the walls, the want of ventilation.

The following resolution was then agreed to:—That with reference to the correspondence laid before the Town Council, by the Police Commissioner, on the subject of the new police quarters at Byculla, the Town Council understand that the Municipal Commissioner has already requested the Executive Engineer to give his opinion upon the details of the building; and that he (the Municipal Commissioner), will hereafter request the Consulting Engineer to make any suggestions that may seem to be necessary to him, for the improvement or modification of the details.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Council agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,176, from surplus cash balance, to meet cost of constructing road from Queen's Road level-crossing to French Bridge, the grant for 1880 having lapsed.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 525, to Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, on special duty, being amount due to him as testing officer in England, for iron pipes, for the John Hay Grant Reservoir.

The Council agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 625, from surplus cash balance, to meet half the cost of laying a new water main in Falkland Road, in place of the old main.

After the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corportion was held on Monday last to consider the proposed amendments in the Municipal Acts. There were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman, Messrs. James Bapty, R. N. Coghlan, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Richard Freeborn, James Greaves, Col. H. F. Hancock, Professor P. Peterson, Messrs. J. Thorburn and C. A. Turner, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hassumbhoy Visram, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Javerilal Oomiashanker Yajnik, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Mooljee Bhowanidass, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

In section 8, clause D, prohibiting members of the Corporation from being concerned in any way with regular contracts, a new clause was added providing that the clause shall not include the occasional sale to the Corporation, for a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 2,000 during the course of any one year, of any article or articles in which the vendor regularly trades.

In section 9, a few simple provisions added by the Corporation committee with a view to obviate the difficulties experienced by the Municipal Commissioner in settling the voters' lists, and which, it was believed, would not only simplify the procedure, but tend to lessen the number of objections raised on technical grounds against the declared results of elections, were adopted and passed.

In section 14, an amendment was passed to the effect that at a meeting of the Corporation, adjourned for want of a quorum, business shall be brought forward and disposed of whether there be a quorum of members present or not.

In section 20, a new clause was proposed to be added in these words -that "at the first meeting of the members of the Town Council they shall proceed to elect their chairman." The proposed amendment was lost; and a motion by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the section remain as it is, was carried.

In section 23, a proposed amendment was negatived, and on the motion of Colonel Hancock, seconded by Professor Peterson, it was resolved that the section should remain as it is at present.

In section 24, an amendment proposed to render the services of members of the Town Council purely honorary was lost, and it was resolved that the section stand as it is at present.

In section 25, a proposal to omit the words (the chairman) "appointed by Government" was negatived, and it was resolved that the section remain as it is.

Section 26 was amended so as to make, in addition to Rs. 700 salary, the grant of a personal allowance to the Secretary not exceeding Rs. 500 monthly for long and approved service. He is to be removable from office by the Town Council with the approval of the Corporation. This amendment to raise the Secretary's salary was carried unanimously, and the fact was taken as complimentary to Mr. Barrow, the present incumbent.

A proposal to omit section 40, one of the "bludgeon clauses" of the Act, was lost; and on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy, seconded by Professor Peterson, who spoke in favour of retaining the "bludgeon clauses," it was resolved that sections 40 and 41 remain as they are at present. Mr. Dosabhoy said that Government had a strong objection to repeal these clauses.

With reference to sections 44 and 45, it was resolved that the Executive Engineer and Health Officer shall hold office for five years respectively. An amendment proposed by Mr. Javerilal to reduce the period to three years was withdrawn. In section 45, it was resolved to omit the words "either gratuitously or." The section, as amended, provides that the Health Officer shall not engage in professional practice for gain, but that he might do so gratuitously. The Chairman, who proposed the amendment, was of opinion that Dr. Weir should be their Health Officer not merely in name, but that he should be a skilled pathologist in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, leaving the conservancy work of his office to Mr. Brunton, who had shown himself to be a man of the greatest energy and the greatest administrative talent.

By an amendment in section 49, it was resolved to give power to the Municipal Commissioner to suspend any officer or servant in addition to the power to remove.

In section 53, the amendment proposed by the Town Council followed on the alteration made in section 8, and it was passed in these words:—(c) Or who has dealings with the Corporation specified in section 8, clause D.

In section 55, an alteration was made which provides that all contracts above Rs. 100 entered into by the Commissioner shall be reported to the Town Council within a week; and that all contracts, exclusive of those made verbally under clause 3 of section 54, and if for more than Rs. 500, shall be in writing, &c. It was also resolved to insert an additional clause in the section that "the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Town Council, may dispose of moveable property belonging to the Corporation not exceeding in each case the value of Rs. 1,000."

In section 69, the consolidated rate of assessment was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.

The Corporation adjourned until Friday next.

THE MARMAGAO RAILWAY.

MR. GORDON, Secy. of the Chamber of Commerce, has kindly sent us the following correspondence for publication:—

No. 980 of 1881—Public Works Department, Railway.
Bombay Castle, 12th April, 1881.

To the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 955, dated 8th instant, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 255 R. C., dated 7th April, from the Government of India, explaining in detail the arrangements made by Her Majesty's Government in respect to the construction of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway.—I have, &c.,

H. F. HANCOCK, Colonel, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

No. 259 R. C.—Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Construction.

To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY, Public Works Department.

Simla, 7th April, 1881.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 440, dated 17th Feburary, 1881, forwarding an inquiry from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the proposed Marmagao-Hubli Railway. The Chamber of Commerce refers to a report that the Government of India intends assisting in some way or another the undertaking, and as that body is deeply interested in the matter, it is asked whether there is any truth in the report, and if so, to what extent assistance is to be given.

2. In reply, I am to state that the question of placing the Southern Mahratta Country in direct railway connection with the Western Coast has received the most careful consideration of the Government of India in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and it is fully recognized that such a connection either at the port of Karwar or at Marmagao is an object of the very highest importance to the development of the natural wealth of these provinces, and to their security in seasons of famine; but it is by no means clear that the general superiority of one port over the other has been established.

3. The selection between the two routes, however, has been virtually settled by the treaty concluded with the Portuguese Government on the 26th December, 1878, and ratified on the 6th August, 1879. In that treaty the project for a railway between the British provinces above the Ghauts and Marmagao, in the territory of Goa, occupies a prominent place, and Her Majesty's Government is therefore bound to afford all reasonable assistance to this project.

Lord Hartington, having considered the case in council, has communicated the decision of Her Majesty's Government in the following words:—

"On a review, then, of the whole question, having regard neither to our treaty obligations alone nor to the interest of our provinces alone, but, as I am bound to do, in the light of both together, I have felt myself constrained to decide in favour of the line to Marmagoa, provided the Government of Portugal accept the conditions which will be put before them."

4. Acting, therefore, under the provisions of the treaty, an arrangement has been proposed to, and accepted by, the Portuguese Government for the construction of a metre gauge railway between Marmagao and new Hubli, each Government dealing with that part of the line which falls within its own territories.

5. The general conditions of the arrangement are as follows:—

(*a.*) That the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be satisfied that capital is forthcoming for the creation of a secure and commodious harbour at Marmagao, and for the construction of a single line of railway thence to the Portuguese frontier.

(*b.*) That the works at Marmagao requisite for making a secure harbour there, in general accordance with the scheme of Messrs. Hawkshaw, shall be first carried out.

(*c.*) That the line from Marmagao to the British Frontier shall be made on the metre gauge; and that, in its works and stock, general conformity to the standard dimensions of the metre gauge State Railways in British India shall be observed.

(*d.*) That without the express consent of the Government of India, the tariff of railway charges within Portuguese territory shall not exceed the rates which may, from time to time, be in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, nor without the same consent shall the shipping and port charges at Marmagao exceed those for the time being in force under the Bombay Port Trust.

(*e.*) That the rights of the Government of India stipulated in paras, 4 and 5, clause (*a*), of article VI. of the Treaty of Lisbon,* shall apply to the railway in Portuguese territory as constructed under the present conditions, and that reasonable rates shall be agreed upon for the transport, over the Portuguese line, of the railway material of the line to be constructed in British territory.

(*f.*) That full right be reserved to the Secretary of State for India to carry out the line to Karwar at whatever time he may think it expedient, subject always to the pledge given by Lord Cranbrook, viz., that in the event of a line to Marmagao being put in hand, the Government of India would not, in any circumstances that can be foreseen, take any steps towards the construction of a line to Karwar until after the lapse of a reasonable period sufficient to allow of the completion of the Marmagao line, and its fitness to provide for the requirements of the British districts concerned being adequately tested.—I have, &c.,

ALEX. FRASER, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* The performance of certain services for the Government of India under conditions similar to those obtaining on guaranteed railways in India.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, April 25.

To the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department (Railway) Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 955 of the 8th, and No. 980 of the 12th instant, in regard to the construction of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway.

The Committee, in thanking His Excellency the Governor in Council for his courtesy in sending these communications to the Chamber, desire me to say that they trust that the arrangements made with the Portuguese Government for the construction of the Marmagao-Hubli Railway will not interfere with the surveys of the more important line on the broad gauge from a point on the G. I. P. Railway near Poonah or Dhond, via Kolapur to Belgaum.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

BENGAL.

SWIMMING-BATHS FOR CALCUTTA.—Dr. Rajendra Lall Mittra should be a proud and happy man, for by this time the news of a swimming-bath being started in Calcutta must have been conveyed to his grateful ears. The old learned Doctor may now console himself for the passing of the Municipal Amendment Act, with the knowledge that his memorable minutes have had so much effect on the Europeans of Calcutta as to induce them to prove to the world that they do wash sometimes! The swimming-bath, which is to be opened about the middle of next month, is in the old Tivoli Gardens, the same place as before. It is to consist of two baths—one for the use of members of the Club only; the other to be open to the public on payment of eight annas.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT LAHORE.—On Friday afternoon, a large company assembled at the Pro-Cathedral, to witness the marriage of Miss Egerton, daughter of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Egerton, to Mr. Mackworth Young, B. C. S., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. Inside the building the scene was a striking one. The choir stalls and a number of seats had been removed, and handsome carpets laid down, while the altar, chancel, and aisle were tastefully decorated with masses of flowers and ornamental shrubs. The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Reverend Walter Tribe, the Chaplain of the station. The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, was attended by six bridesmaids, Miss Eteson, Miss May Townsend, Miss Beatrice Townsend, Miss Burnett, Miss Dallos, and Miss McNabb, who were quaintly and prettily dressed in costumes of some chintz patterned material over scarlet petticoats, with hats to match. The body of the church was filled with invited guests, and among the ladies were a number of extremely pretty toilets, while the uniforms of many of the gentlemen added to the gay effect. It was noticeable that a number of military men in civil employ—civilian soldiers, as the rest of the army call them—were in mufti. After the wedding the bride and bridegroom drove to Government House in a handsome barouche drawn by a team of fine walers, Sir Robert and Lady Egerton following in a brougham, escorted by a detachment of native cavalry; after which came the bridesmaids and groomsmen, in a huge camel carriage drawn by six fine camels caparisoned in red and gold, and preceded and followed by outriders on camels. A large number of invited guests also proceeded to Government House. The bride and bridegroom shortly afterwards left for the railway station, whence they proceeded by special train to Amritsar, *en route* for Simla and the neighbouring hills. The evening party, which was to have been given at Government House last evening, and for which invitations had been issued, was unavoidably postponed some days ago owing to Lady Egerton's illness. H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor gives a treat to all the children attending the Lahore Schools, at Shalamar to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MADRAS.

MURDER BY SOLDIERS.—Three soldiers of H. M.'s 77th Regiment (which lately proceeded to British Burmah from Madras), named respectively Costello, Whilcome, and Dunn, have been committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, to take their trial at the sessions to be held there, the first prisoner on a charge of murder, by having, on the 2nd instant, killed a Burman, and committed theft, and the second and third on the charge of aiding and abetting the first in the commission of the said offences. It appears while the deceased was going to his work in a brickfield, the first prisoner, who was accompanied by the other two, shot him with a rifle and afterwards robbed him of the sum of Rupees 50. The prisoners have reserved their defence.—*Times.*

"DUKE'S OWN" ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The men went through the annual practice with shells and shots from 64 pr. R.M.L. and 32 pr. smooth-bore guns at the Fort ramparts facing the sea, last Monday and Tuesday. General Stewart, Colonel Gloag, Colonel Curtois and Colonel Chambers inspected the men going through their course, and the General expressed to Captain J. H. Spring Branson, Commanding the Battery, his entire satisfaction with what was done, adding that the Volunteers did their work in "a soldier-like manner" and that the firing was very good. The camp of exercise, which began on the 1st instant, broke up on Friday morning. Before leaving, the men gave three hearty cheers for Captain Branson, and Lieutenant Pooley of the Battery; and Captain Branson, in responding, said that he was proud to belong to a battery of Volunteers who had not only behaved remarkably well in camp, but also did admirably well at work. Some person, he said, had prophesied that the men would, after a few days' hard work, break down, but he was able to say that the men looked as fresh on the last day as they had on the first, although much hard work had been through. To-day (April 25) the annual course with carbines will take place at the St. Thome range, after which there will be no further work till the next cold season.—*Madras Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Commander W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 5 o'clock with the English mails of the 8th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs and Miss Kemball	Lieut J H Christie
Miss Tweedie	" F G Johnson
Capt Heaton	" F W Parker
Lieut Van Agnew	

FROM VENICE.

Mrs H C Marshall	Mr and Mrs Mackay
Mr and Mrs Mendham	

FROM BRINDISI.

Brigdr.-Genl Sir Chas and Lady Gough	Mr A Craigie
Col and Mrs Beauchamp	Khan Sahib Sunget Singh and servant
Mr C Vincent	Dadabhai Nowrojee
Major-Genl F T Wilson	Mr O'Connor
Lieut A T Barrow	Mr Hamilton
Capt H G Newcombe	

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Kennelly.
FROM ADEN.—8 Natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to London on Monday from St. Petersburg.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the residence of Earl Granville, who was slightly indisposed. All the Ministers were present. Another Council was held yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been during the past week seriously ill from bronchial asthma, the conditions of which have been of a fluctuating character. The last reports were that Lord Beaconsfield was no worse, although there was a slight increase of weakness.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Kimberley, replying to a question, said it was not intended at present to withdraw the Imperial troops from South Africa, and a force of some 12,000 men would be retained in the colonies. The House sat but for a few minutes on Momday. On Tuesday Lord Abinger called attention to the new scheme of army organization proposed by the Secretary for War. The House met on Wednesday and passed the second reading of the Mutiny Bill. Last night the Army Discipline Bill was passed after some discussion, the Duke of Cambridge stating that although he did not know what punishment would adequately replace flogging, yet, as public opinion was against that practice, some substitute must be found for it.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Gladstone made his financial statement. The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year was £84,705,000, snd the revenue £85,990,000, showing a surplus of £1,285,000, which was, however, reduced to £1,185,000 by a vote for the extinguishment of the loan for barracks. He proposed to reduce the Income-tax to 5d., which would create a deficiency. This he proposed to meet by a surtax of 4d. per gallon on foreign spirits, according to strength, and some partial changes in the Probate, Legacy, and Administration duties. In the discussion which followed, a general assent to the main provisions of the Budget was expressed. Upon the report of the Army Discipline Bill Lord Emlyn moved an amendment to provide that punishments substituted for flogging should be specified in the Bill; but, after some debate, the original clause was carried by 130 to 63. On Tuesday Mr. T. P. O'Connor made a vehement attack on the Government policy towards Ireland, in which he was followed by other Irish members. Mr. Gladstone repudiated the charges, and the House was counted out at half-past 7 o'clock. On Wednesday several Bills introduced by private members were discussed. Last night Mr. Gladstone introduced the Irish Land Bill, of which a full account is given in our Parliamentary intelligence.

The petition against the last election for Wigan has resulted in the unseating of Mr. F. S. Powell, who was ordered to pay the costs of the petition, not exceeding £2,000.

Sir P. Egerton, M.P. for West Cheshire, died on Tuesday.

A deputation had an interview on Wednesday with the President of the Local Government Board to represent objections to the Rivers Conservancy Bill, but Mr. Dodson declined to accept a suggestion for delaying the second reading of the Bill.

A deputation on the subject of native education in India had an interview with the Marquis of Hartington on Wednesday.

The House of Lords yesterday dismissed the appeal of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie against the judgement of suspension pronounced by the Dean of Arches.

Twelve other baronies in County Cork have been proclaimed as disturbed districts.

On Saturday a process-server, escorted by police, was attacked by a mob near Ballaghadareen. The police fired in self-defence, being fiercely assailed with sticks and stones, and two men were shot dead. A constable was killed by a stone.

On Wednesday a process-server, escorted by 12 police, was attacked by a mob of women near Ballinamore, and several of the constables being severely injured by stones, they fired, killing one girl and wounding another.

General Sir W. Fenwick Williams has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London, in succession to the late Sir C. Yorke.

A boat was upset on Saturday on the Thames, near Chiswick, by the violent gale then blowing, and a young man named Spurrell was drowned. Two other boats, one of which was about to take part in a rowing match, were also upset, and five lives were lost.

The trial of Susan Fletcher, a Spiritualist medium, for fraudulently obtaining large sums of money and valuable jewellery from Mrs. Hart-Davies, commenced on Tuesday, at the Central Criminal Court. Her husband and a man named Francis Morton, who were included with her in an indictment for conspiracy, did not appear.

Sir Walter Nugent, of Dorone, Westmeath, has been remanded by the Dublin magistrate on a charge of forgery.

At the Don Ironworks at Sheffield, on Friday, a ladle filled with molten metal was upset, and one man was killed and two others severely burnt.

Two Irish labourers at Barnsley quarrelled on Saturday night, and one was fatally stabbed.

The demand for money has not been by any means active, but the discount rates are steady at 2¾ per cent. Consols during the week rose ⅜, closing at 100⅜ sellers for cash. The closing prices of Home railway stocks and Foreign bonds were the best in all cases.

OBITUARY.—Col. C. J. Lewes, Ben. Ret.; Col. T. Powel, Ben. Ret.; Lieut-Col. G. Singleton, Mad. Ret.; Sir P. Grey Egerton, Bart., M. P.; Admiral Jas. Wigston; J. P. Garrett, of the Betta Estates, Coorg; J. Rocke, J. P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Salop; Archdeacon Cleugh, of Malta; Lady Dowling; Lady Gordon of Drimnin; Lady Cayley; Princes Caroline of Denmark.

THE Athens Government continues to proclaim the impossibility of accepting the arrangement proposed by the Porte; but, according to Paris accounts, a Note was to be presented to the Greek Ministry immediately, urgently recommending them to assent to the frontier line approved by the Powers.

The Tunis question has been complicated by attacks made upon French military parties. A post at Quarga was assailed by a marauding frontier tribe, the corporal and three men being killed. An exploration party surveying a proposed Trans-Sahara railway was also attacked, and most of the men were killed. The Italian papers continue to complain strongly of the efforts of France to obtain supremacy in that portion of Northern Africa.

A violent conflict has arisen between the Paris Municipality and the *Prefet de Police*, the former claiming absolute control of the police, the firemen, and the Municipal Guard, which hitherto have been under the direction of the latter.

The newly-established Municipal Council of St. Petersburg has assented to some very stringent regulations affecting entrance into the Russian capital. Another man has been captured by the police, who is to be charged as a principal agent in connection with the late Emperor's assassination.

The German Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution requesting the Government to urge other Governments to unite in the punishment of persons resident in their countries who may threaten or conspire to murder the rulers or other authorities of foreign States.

A revolutionary movement was attempted on Tuesday at Oporto, but the rioters were arrested by the police.

The island of Chios, in Asiatic Turkey, has been visited by a series of earthquakes, which have almost entirely destroyed the principal town and many villages, with the loss of some 4,000 lives. The surviving inhabitants are in great distress, but assistance has been sent from Constantinople, Athens, and Malta.

The Cape Town Legislature has passed resolutions expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of peace with the Transvaal Republic. Complaints continue to be made of ill-treatment of loyalist and English settlers in the Transvaal by the Boers. Sir E. Wood left Newcastle on Saturday for Pretoria.

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Col. J. J. Willes, B. S.C.	Surg.-Major C. Cameron, B.
Lieut.-Col. H. L. A. Tottenham, B. S. C.	Surg.-Major W. Moir, B.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. Hills, R. B. Eng.	Major C. R. Oxley, M. Inf.
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Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, B. S. C.	Col. J. F. Chapman, Bo. S. C.
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Mr. L. A. W. Rind, B. Uncov. C. S., 1 mo.	Major F. J. Home, R. B. Eng. 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. Anley, B. Uncov. C. S.	Mr. T. E. Thomas, M. Uncov., C. S.
Surg. C. B. Hunter, B.	Lieut.-Col. G. S. Hooper, M. Cav.
Mr. M. R. Weld, M. C. S.	

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(From the "Daily News" Special Correspondent.)

KELAT-I-NADRI, Feb. 16.

WITH the fall of Geok Tepe, or rather Yengi Sheher, and Scobeleff's advance to Askabad, Annan, and Gowars, where he is in actual contact with undisputed Persian territory under immediate government of Persian officials, the conditions of the Turcoman campaign have materially altered, and the change has been enormously in favour of the Russian expeditionary force. The hostile Turcomans have all retired beyond the Tejend; the Russians are absolutely masters of the entire Akhal Tekke district, and their lines of communication with the Caspian are absolutely safe, as far as the Tekkes are concerned. Though the distance from their base has increased, this drawback has been far more than compensated for by the new and nearer source of supply which the north-eastern Persian provinces afford. Except as regards the ammunition supply, Scobeleff need have no further anxiety concerning transport, for since the fall of Yengi Sheher, Persia seems to have thrown herself altogether and openly into the arms of Russia. As I telegraphed a few days since, the Teheran Government has issued orders to the border authorities not only to refuse shelter to Turcoman fugitives on Persian soil, but also to seize and send to the Russian camp any of the defenders of Yengi Sheher who may have passed the frontier. The morality of this proceeding is open to criticism; but it serves the double purpose of a *revanche* for past ills sustained during centuries at the hands of the nomads and as a sop to a neighbour whose requests from this time forward are likely to be very much akin to demands, and which it would not be advisable, or perhaps possible, to refuse.

It may be making the best of a bad bargain, but there is at least a seeming alacrity in the manner in which provisions of all kinds are being supplied for the use of the Russian troops, and the despatch of two thousand camels a few days since from the neighbourhood of Meshed to Scobeleff's camp speaks volumes in itself. The Shah's order regarding the export of cereals appears either to have been rescinded or become a dead letter, and along the border a kind of rivalry seems to exist as to who shall be the first to be of service to the new-comers. The fact that Russian gold imperials are flying freely about has doubtless a good deal to do with the impulsive civility of the borderers; but the open proceedings which go on must have at least the tacit consent of the central authorities, if they be not, like the giving up the refugees, the result of a definite order. That purchases in Persia are permitted would seem to follow as a corollary of the fact that a few days ago, as a friend writes to me from Meshed, six muleloads of Russian gold pieces arrived in that city. As far as can be judged at present, Scobeleff finds himself most favourably situated indeed, in every respect, and Russian prestige has risen wonderfully in these parts. We wait curiously to see what will be the next move in the Central Asian game. As I have already written and telegraphed, Scobeleff expresses his intention of moving on Tenjend by way of Kaka. This place is situated well within the recognised Persian frontier, but under existing circumstances I don't believe the least protest will be made against the march of the Russian forces through it, any more than to their passage through the remote corner south of Kizil Arvat, and which at most was but very doubtful Persian territory indeed. The march of a Russian force by Kaka and Duchakh will be a very flagrant violation indeed of international rights, but doubtless Persian complacency will rise equal to the occasion. As for the people of the district itself, they don't in the least care who comes there provided the new arrivals pay for the corn they take; and last, not least, refrain from damaging the tombs of holy men, and ringing church bells—proceedings which would scandalise true believers. At the present moment there are four Cossacks at Muhammeabad, and others at Lutfabad negotiating provision supplies and transport.

Makdumkuli Khan and his followers, of whom a very considerable number have managed to escape, have all drawn across the Tejend and pitched their *aladjahs* amid the jungles and swamps of that river. The encampment at that point, however, is but a temporary one, serving only as a rallying point for stragglers and those who may subsequently manage to evade Russian vigilance and escape eastward. I learn that it is Makdumkuli's intention to march his following to the banks of the Murgab river, and there construct another stronghold similar to that from which he has been driven. This I learn from himself, as he has sent me an in-vitation to be present at the feast and ceremonies which will signalise the new foundation. I am very desirous of witnessing the proceedings, and of visiting the far-famed locality itself; but I must confess that I have serious misgivings as to what may befall me in the place.

The Merv chiefs and elders, immediately on the fall of Yengi Sheher, assembled in council and unanimously resolved to resist the Russians to the last. They then despatched to Kandahar a deputation of thirty leading men, to wait upon the commander of the British forces, and request assistance against the supposed common enemy and permission to declare themselves British *rayats*, and hoist the British ensign. Of course, it is easy to foresee the reply they will receive from the British commander, even if they find any English troops at Kandahar when they arrive there; and the wrath with which they will return to their country. A member of the nationality which will have, according to their view of the case, grievously disappointed them, might fare ill among them. It may very well be that smarting under disappointment, they may come to some settlement, and arrange a *modus vivendi* with Russia. Still, in spite of the menacing presents and the possible after danger, I intend to make the venture, and see what Merv is like; that is if the Persian Government don't again hamper my movements as they have heretofore done.

The news which reaches us from the Russian lines is necessarily very uncertain, as it is usually brought in by Turcomans, who invariably mingle what little truth there is with copious addenda, to suit their own and hearers' ideas. It would require little short of the critical acumen of a German philologist to ascertain the real facts on which their statements are based. I am told that Scobeleff, in view of the fact that there are fifteen thousand women remaining at Yengi Sheher, has summoned their husbands and male relations to return forthwith and constitute themselves Russian subjects, or that he (the general) will abandon these women to the soldiery. That the general has summoned the Turcomans to return and submit there is, I believe, no doubt. As regards the threat with which the summons is said to be coupled, it may, perhaps, have been made as one eminently suited to the understandings of the Tekkes, but I should hardly think that Scobeleff is the man to put it into practice. Again, another tale has been brought me. On the capture of Yengi Sheher, say the Turcomans, Scobeleff ordered the women to deliver up their gold and silver ornaments to him, and my informant avers, as a fact, that he saw a pile of these articles heaped on a couple of carpets, which was considerably higher than a man's head. Should Scobeleff have requisitioned the ornaments, the size of the pile does not seem exaggerated, as there are fifteen thousand women, and every Turcoman woman, however humble, when in gala costume, has hung on to her enough of silver ornaments to furnish a small jeweller's shop. This requisition of precious onaments being precisely what a Turcoman conqueror would immediately order seems so natural a proceeding to a Tekke, that my informant perhaps took it for granted that such had been Scobeleff's action, and indicated his firm belief by stating that he himsef had witnessed the proceeding.

The great question of the moment seems to be, whether the Russians will content themselves with the conquest of the Akhal Tekke country, or whether, pushing on beyond the Tejend River, they will assail the Merv Turcomans along the Murgab. Their action in this respect will, I think, depend to a great extent on that of the Merv people and remaining Akhal Tekkes. Should these latter remain quiescent, Scobeleff's troops will doubtless proceed leisurely enough with the work of securing themselves in their new possessions and preparing for the inevitable advance which must come sooner or later. But there is little hope while Makdumkuli Khan lives that the Turcomans will ever be induced to refrain from hostilities; and while the Merv country remains intact and affords a refuge to marauders and a base from which to organized forays, the Russians, or those Turcomans who settle under their rule, can have little peace to expect. Any agreement which could be made with the Merv people would be useless. There is, in reality, no chief or representative body responsible for the actions of the dwellers on the plain. Whatever an agreement might do to prevent the Turcomans as a body making war upon the new Russian settlements, it would be powerless to prevent the action of groups of individuals or even villages. Hence, I take it, Merv must be ultimately subjugated; the only question is, how soon its conquest will be undertaken. It may be that Turcoman aggressiveness, coupled with the new and unexpected facilities afforded the Russian army in the shape of commissariat supplies from Persia, may stimulate Scobeleff to almost immediate action. Otherwise action against Merv would be postponed very considerably. For a further march southward, the possession of Merv is by no means absolutely necessary. The Heri Rood, reaching from Tejend to Herat, affords an admirable line of march along its banks. But this line of march might be rendered exceedingly difficult did a hostile population at Merv remain upon its flanks.

Kelat-i-Nudri, the place from which I write, is a very singular locality. It is the centre of the defensive system of the north-eastern frontier as far as any such system can be said to exist. It is distant from Artchingan about sixteen miles. The road leading thence to Kelat is little more than a narrow track winding along the sides of large steep mountains, often following the bed of mountain torrents. Kelat is a long oval valley about three miles in length, surrounded on every side by almost vertical cliffs over a thousand feet in height, and entered at the eastern and western extremities by narrow gorges which are strongly fortified. At the western end is a kind of old-fashioned fort, and what is styled the bazaar, a collection of crazy tumble-down huts. In the midst of the valley is the governor's residence, to which a great circular stone tower built by Nadir Shah is attached. Close by is a mosque built some five hundred years ago, ornamented with curious enamelled tiles. Kelat-i-Nadri, or Nadir's fort, was selected and fortified by the celebrated Shah of that name, and was a place of great importance. It is still garrisoned by a regiment of infantry and some artillery-men. The commandant is a Kizilbash Persain of Herat. He told me he was at the siege of Herat when Pottinger defended it. The great cliff-bound oval within which I write recalls forcible to one's mind the Happy Valley described in Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas"—as far at least as its inaccessibility goes. I trust I shall not have as great difficulty in getting away from it as the Abyssinian Prince experienced in leaving his place of sequestration

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Best	Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit
,,	Silk and Wool ,,	,, 18-8	,, ,,
,,	Oxford Cloth	,, 11	,, ,,
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Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.
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S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

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Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
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This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
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Cases of tin and wood	,, 25 0	925 0
Payment on giving the order	,, 250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,, 125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,, 125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	,, 125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	,, 100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	,, 100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,, 100 0	925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	Rs. 700 0
Cases of tin and wood	,, 25 0
Total	Rs. 725
Payment on giving the order	Rs. 200
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	,, 100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	,, 100
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Ditto ditto 12 ditto	,, 75
Total	Rs. 725

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In [illegible] d., 2s. 9s., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay Messrs. B S. Madon and Co., ombay; and al the principal merchants in India.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
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